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CHAPTER VI.

Days of Triumph.

One afternoon, in the beginning of the mush-snow, a long team of rakish Malemutes, driven by an Athabasca French-Canadian, raced wildly into the clearing about the post. A series of yells, and the wild cracking of a 30-foot caribou-gut whip, announced that the big change was at hand—that the wilderness was awakening, and life was drawing near.

The entire post rushed out to meet the new-comer—men and dogs, the little black-and-tan children, and even Williams' fat and lethargic wife. For a few moments there was a scene of wild disorder, of fighting Malemutes buried under a rush of angry huskies, while men shouted, and the yelling Frenchman leaped about and cut his caribou-gut in vicious slashes over the wolfish horde around his heavily laden sledge.

Partial order being restored, Mukee and Per-ee took charge of the snarling Malemutes, and, surrounded by Williams' men, the trapper stalked to the company's office. He was Jean de Gravois, the most important man in the Fond du Lac country, for whose good will the company paid a small bonus. That he had made a record catch even the children knew by the size of the packs on his sledge and by the swagger in his walk.

Gravois was usually one of the last to appear at the annual gathering of the wilderness fur gatherers. He was a big man in reputation, as he was small in stature. He was known as far west as the Peace River, and eastward to Fort Churchill. He loved to make his appearance at the post in a wild and picturesque rush when the rest of the forest rovers were there to look on, and to envy or admire. He was one of the few of his kind who had developed personal vanity along with unerring cunning in the ways of the wild. Everybody liked Gravois, for he had a big soul in him and was as fearless as a lynx; and he liked everybody, including himself.

He explained his early arrival by announcing in a nonchalant manner that after he had given his Malemutes a day's rest he was going on to Fort Churchill, to bring back a wife. He hinted, with a punctuating crack of his whip, that he would make a second visit, and a more interesting one, at just about the time when the trappers were there in force.

Jan Thoreau listened to him, hunching his shoulders a little at the other's manifest air of importance. In turn, the French-Canadian scrutinized Jan good naturedly. Neither of them knew the part which Jean de Gravois was to play in Jan's life.

Every hour after the half-breed's arrival quickened the pulse of expectancy at the post. For six months it had been a small and solitary unit of life in the heart of a big desolation. The first snow had smothered it in a loneliness that was almost the loneliness of desertion. With that first snow began the harvest days of the people of the wilderness. Far and wide they were busy along their trap lines, their lonely shacks hidden in the shelter of thick swamps, in deep chasms and dense forests. For six months the short days and the long nights had been days and nights for fur gathering.

During those months the post was silent. It lived and breathed, but that was all. Its life, for Williams and the few people whom the company kept with him, was a life of waiting. Now the change was at hand. It was like the breath of spring to the awakening wilderness. The forest people were moving. Trap lines were being broken, abandoned, sledge dogs put to harness. On the day that Jean de Gravois left for Hudson's Bay, the company's supplies came in from Fort Churchill — seven toboggans drawn by Eskimo dogs, laden with flour and cloth; 50 pounds of beads, ammunition, and a hundred other things to be exchanged for the furs that would soon be in London and Paris.

Fearfully Jan Thoreau ran out to meet the sledges. There were seven Indians and one white man. Jan thrust himself close to look at the white man. He wore two revolver holsters and carried an automatic. Unquestionably he was not a missionary, but an agent of the company well prepared to care for the company's treasure.

Jan hurried back to the cabin, his heart bubbling with a strange joy.

"There ees no missioner, Melisse!" he cried triumphantly, dropping beside her, his face glowing with the gladness of his tidings. "You shall be good and beautiful, lak her, but you shall not be baptize by missioner! He has not come!"

A few minutes later Cummins came in. One of his hands was torn and bleeding.

"Those Eskimo dogs are demons!" he growled. "If they knew how to stand on their legs, they'd eat our huskies alive. Will you help me with this?"

Jan was at work in an instant, bandaging the wounded hand.

"It ees not deep," he said; and then, without looking up, he added: "The missioner did not come."

"No," said Cummins, shortly, "Neither has the mail. He is with that."

He did not notice the sudden tremble of Jan's fingers, or see the startled look that shot into the boy's downturned eyes. Jan finished his bandaging without betraying his emotion, and went back with Cummins to the company's store.

The next morning two Chippewayans trailed in with a team of mongrel curs from the south. Thereafter Cummins found but little time to devote to Melisse. The snow was softening rapidly, and the daily increasing warmth of the sun hastened the movement of the trappers. Mukee's people from the western Barren Lands arrived first, bringing with them great loads of musk-ox and caribou skins, and an army of big-footed, long-legged Mackenzie hounds that pulled like horses and wailed like whipped puppies when the huskies and Eskimo dogs set upon them.

From east and west and south all trails now led to the post. By the end of the third day after the arrival of the company's supplies, a babel of fighting, yelling, ceaselessly moving discord had riven forth the peace and quiet in which Cummins' wife had died. The fighting and discord were among the dogs, and the yelling was a necessary human accompaniment. Half a hundred packs, almost as wild and as savage as the wolves from whom half of them possessed a strong inheritance of blood, were thrown suddenly into warring confusion.

All the dogs were fighters except the big, sofe-throated Mackenzie hounds, with the slow strength of oxen in their movements, and the quarter-strained and half-strained mongrels from the south; and upon these unfortunates the others preyed. Packs of fierce Labrador dogs, never vanquished except by death, came from close to Hudson's Bay. Team after team of the little yellow and gray Eskimo dogs, as quick with their fangs as were their black and swift-running masters with their hands and feet, met the much larger and darker-colored Malemutes from

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CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Big Stick and the Square Deal

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ONE of the vital qestions with which as President I had to deal was the attitude of the nation toward the great corporations. Men who understand and practice the deep underlying philosophy of the Lincoln school of American political thought are necessarily Hamiltonian in their belief in a strong and efficient national government and Jeffersonian in their belief in the people as the ultimate authority, and in the welfare of the people as the end of government.

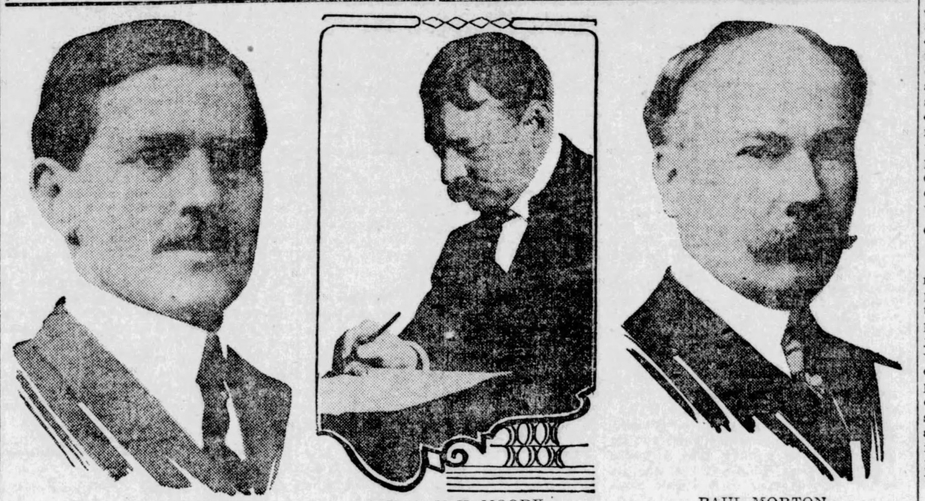
Freedom and License to Do Wrong.

The men who first applied the extreme democratic theory in American life were, like Jefferson, ultra-individualists, for at that time what was demanded by our people was the largest liberty for the individual. During the century that had elapsed since Jefferson became President the need had been exactly reversed. There had been in our country a riot of individualistic materialsim, under which complete freedom for the individual —that ancient license which President Wilson, a century after the term was excusable, has called the "new" Freedom—turned out in practice to mean perfect freedom for the strong to wrong the weak. The total absence of governmental control had led to a portentous growth in the financial and industrial world both of natural individuals and of artificial individuals—that is, corporations. In no other country in the world had such enormous fortunes been gained. In no other country in the world was such power held by the men who had gained these fortunes; and these men almost always worked through, and by means of, the giant corporations which they controlled. The power of the mighty industrial overlords of the country had increased with giant strides, while the methods of controlling them, or checking abuses by them, on the part of the people, through the government, remained archaic and therefore practically impotent.

The Courts as Agents of Reaction.

The courts, not unnaturally, but most regrettably, and to the grave detriment of the people and of their own standing, had for a quarter of a century been on the whole the agents of reaction, and by conflicting decisions which, however, in their sum were hostile to the interests of the people, had left both the nation and the several states well-nigh impotent to deal with the great business combinations. Some times they forbade the nation to interfere because such interference trespassed on the rights of the states; some times they forbade the states to interfere (and often they were wise in this), because to do so would trespass on the rights of the nation; but always, or well-nigh always, their action was negative action against the interests of the people, ingeniously devised to limit their power against wrong, instead of affirmative action giving to the people power to right wrong. They had rendered these decisions some times as upholders of property rights against human rights, being especially zealous in securing the rights of the very men who were most competent to take care of themselves, and some times in the name of liberty, in the name of the so-called "new freedom," in reality the old, old "freedom," which secured to the powerful the freedom to prey on the poor and the helpless

They Helped to Wield the Big Stick



JAMES R. GARFIELD. WILLIAM H. MOODY. PAUL MORTON.

One of the main troubles was the fact that the men who saw the evils and who tried to remedy them attempted to work in two wholly different ways, and the great majority of them in a way that offered little promise of real betterment. They tried (by the Sherman law method) to bolster up an individualism already proved to be both futile and mischievous; to remedy by more individualism the concentration that was the inevitable result of the already existing individualism. They saw the evil done by the big combinations, and sought to remedy it by destroying them and restoring the country to the economic conditions of the middle of the nineteenth century. This was a hopeless effort, and those who went into it, although they regarded themselves as radical progressives, really represented a form of sincere rural toryism. They confounded monopolies with big business combinations, and in the effort to prohibit both alike, instead of where possible prohibiting one and drastically controlling the other, they succeeded merely in preventing any effective control of either.

On the other hand, a few men recognized that corporations and combinations had become indispensable in the business world, that it was folly to leave them without thoroughgoing control. These men realized that the doctrines of the old laissez faire economists, of the believers in unlimited competition, unlimited individualism, were in the actual state of affairs false and mischievous. They realized that the government must now interfere to protect labor, to subordinate the big corporation to the public welfare, and to shackle cunning and fraud exactly as centuries before it had interfered to shackle the physical force whih does wrong by violene.

The Tyranny of Plutocracy.

The big reactionaries of the business world and their allies and instruments among politicians and newspaper editors took advantage of this division of opinion, and especially of the fact that most of their opponents were on the wrong path; and fought to keep matters absolutely unchanged. These men demanded for themselves an immunity from governmental control which, if granted, would have been as wicked and as foolish as immunity to the barons of the twelfth century. Many of them were evil men. Many others were just as good men as were some of these same barons; but they were as clearly unable as any mediæval castle-owner to understand what the public interest really was. There have been aristocracies which have played a great and benificent part at stages in the growth of mankind; but we had come to the stage where for our people what was needed was a real democracy; and of all forms of tyranny the least attractive and the most vulgar is the tyranny of mere wealth, the tyranny of a plutocracy.

The Power to Control.

When I became President, the question as to the method by which the United States government was to control the corporations was not yet important. The absolutely vital question was whether the government had power to control them at all. This question had not yet been decided in favor of the United States government. It was useless to discuss methods of controlling big business by the national government until it was definitely settld that the national government had the power to control it. A decision of the supreme court had, with seeming definiteness; settled that the national government had not the power.

This decision I caused to be annulled by the court that had rendered it, and the present power of the national government to deal effectively with the trusts is due solely to the success of the administration in securing this reversal of its former decision by the supreme court.

The constitution was formed very largely because it had become imperative to give to some central authority the power to regulate and control interstate commerce. At that time, when corporations were in their infancy and big combinations unknown, there was no difficulty in exercising the power granted. In theory, the right of the nation to exercise this power continued unquestioned. But changing conditions obscured the matter in the sight of the people as a whole; and the conscious and the unconscious advocates of an unlimited and uncontrollable capitalism gradually secured the whittling away of the national power to exercise this theoretical right of control until it practically vanished. After the civil war, with the portentous growth of industrial combinations in this country, came a period of reactionary decisions by the courts which as regards corporations culminated in what is known as the Knight case.

The Knight Case.

The Sherman anti-trust law was enacted in 1890 because the formation of the tobacco trust and the sugar trust, the only two great trusts then in the country (aside from the Standard Oil trust, which was a gradual growth), had awakened a popular demand for legislation to destroy monopoly and curb industrial combinations. This demand the anti-trust law was intended to satisfy. The administrations of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland evidently construed this law as prohibiting such combinations in the future, not as condemning those which had been formed prior to its enactment. In 1895, however, the sugar trust, whose output originally was about 55 per cent of all sugar produced in the United States, obtained control of three other companies in Philadelphia by exchanging its stock for theirs, and thus increased its business until it controlled 98 per cent of the entire product. Under Cleveland, the government brought proceedings against the sugar trust, invoking the anti-trust law, to set aside the acquisition of these corporations.

The test case was on the absorption of the Knight Co The supreme court of the United States, with but one dessenting vote, held adversely to the government. They took the ground that the power conferred by the constituion to regulate and control interstate commerce did not extend to the production or manufacture of commodities within a state, and that nothing in the Sherman anti-trust law prohibited a corporation from acquiring all the stock of other corporations through exchange of its stock for theirs, such exchange not being "commerce" in the opinion of the court, even though by such acquisition the corporation was enabled to control the entire production of a commodity that was a necessary of life.

Nullifying the Anti-Trust Law.

The effect of this decison was not merely the absolute nullification of the anti-trust law, so far as industrial corporations were concerned, but was also in effect a declaration that, under the constitution, the national government could pass no law really effective for the destruction or control of such combinations.

This decision left the national government, that is, the people of the nation, practically helpless to deal with the large combinations of modern business. The courts in other cases asserted the power of the federal government to enforce the anti-trust law so far as transportation rates by railways engaged in interstate commerce were concerned. But so long as the trusts were free to control the production of commodities without interference from the general government, they were well content to let the transportation of commodities take care of itself—especially as the law against rebates was at that time a dead letter; and the court by its decision in the Knight case had interdicted any interference by the President or by congress with the production of commodities. It was on the authority of this case that practically all the big trusts in the United States, excepting those already mentioned, were formed. Usually they were organized as "holding" companies, each one acquiring control of its constituent corporations by exchanging its stock for theirs, an operation which the supreme court had thus decided could not be prohibited, controlled, regulated, or even questioned by the federal government.

The Northern Securities Company.

Such was the condition of our laws when I acceded to the presidency. Just before my accession, a small group of financiers, desiring to profit by the governmental impotence to which we had been reduced by the Knight decision, had arranged to take control of practically the entire railway system in the Northwest—possibly as the first step toward controlling the entire railway system of the country. This control of the Northwestern railway systems was to be effected by organizing a new "holding" company, and exchanging its stock against the stock of the various corporations engaged in railway transportation throughout that vast territory, exactly as the Sugar Trust had acquired control of the Knight company and other concerns. This company was called the Northern Securities Company. Not long after I became President, on the advice of the attorney-general, Mr. Knox, and through him, I ordered proceedings to be instituted for the dissolution of the company. As far as could be told by their utterances at the time, among all the great lawyers in the United States, Mr. Knox was the only one who believed that this action could be sustained. The defense was based expressly on the ground that the supreme court in the Knight case had explicitly sanctioned the formation of such a company as the Northern Securities Company. The representatives of privilege intimated, and sometimes asserted outright, that in directing the action to be brought I had shown a lack of respect for the supreme court, which had already decided the question at issue by a vote of eight to one. Mr. Justice White, then on the court and now chief justice, set forth the position with what I regard as incontrovertible logic. In giving the views of the dissenting minority on the action I had brought, he said:

"The parallel between the two cases (the Knight case and the Northern Securities case) is complete. The one corporation acquired the stock of other and competing corporations in exchange for its own. It was conceded for the purposes of the case, that in doing so monopoly had been brought about in the refining of sugar, that the sugar to be produced was likely to become the subject of interstate commerce, and indeed that part of it would certainly become so. But the power of congress was decided not to extend to the subject, because the ownership of the stock in the corporations was not itself commerce."

Overthrowing the Knight Case Decision.

Mr. Justice White was entirely correct in this statement. The cases were parallel. It was necessary to reverse the Knight case in the interests of the people against monopoly and privilege just as it had been necessary to reverse the Dred Scott case in the interest of the people against slavery and privilege; just as later it became necessary to reverse the New York Bakeshop case in the interest of the people against that form of monopolistic privilege which puts human rights below property rights where wage-workers were concerned.

By a vote of five to four the supreme court reversed its decision in Knight case, and in the Northern Securities case sustained the government. The power to deal with industrial monopoly and suppress it and to control and regulate combinations, of which the Knight case had deprived the federal government, was thus restored to it by the Northern Securities case.

The Tobacco and Standard Oil Cases.

After this later decision was rendered, suits were brought by my direction against he American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company. Both were adjudged criminal conspiracies and their dissolution ordered. The Knight case was finally overthrown. The vicious doctrine it embodied no longer remains as an obstacle to obstruct the pathway of justice when it assails monopoly. Messrs. Knox, Moody and Bonaparte, who successively occupied the position of attorney-general under me, were profound lawyers and fearless and able men; and they completely established the newer and more wholesome doctrine under which the federal government may now deal with monopolistic combinations and conspiracies.

The decisions rendered in these various cases brought under my direction constitute the entire authority upon which any action must rest that seeks through the exercise of national power to curb monopolistic control. The men who organized and directed the Northern Securities company were also the controlling forces in the steel corporation, which has since been prosecuted under the act. The proceedings against the sugar trust for corruption in connection with the New York custom house are sufficiently interesting to be considered separately.

THE MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XIX—(Continued)

And to Harlan's mind there came the memory of a phrase. A vision—Arne Vance and the tramp of his young men up the hill. He became conscious of a conflict within him here in the dear familiar home. Here were his people—the best people, ever clinging to fixed forms, righteous, worthy, leisurely developing but needing inherent privilege—this was the good. But there was another good out in the world; a new, hungry, lustful good, eager to seize, to make place, to break down forms and privilege—this was the eternal battle. There was no ground under a man's feet—he was with one or with the other. And slowly it came to him that, in the eyes of his parents, the eyes of his world—a world rigid with caste, resistant with ideals, however much it might assent to the babble of democracy—Aurelie was the symbol of the lower standards. It was for him to choose, and his love was the crux of it all, a sign-post at the parting of the ways. He might fight to win her, try to bear her from the vulgar and common mode, but his social sense told him exactly what that would mean to his people, the "best people" who, with a Nietzschean ruthlessness, must set their faces against the trampling onward marching forces that would level or destroy.

Even now his mother touched on the heart of it. "I see that Mr. Curran's News is insisting that the county, or the beneficial landholders, should pay those squatters in the Pocket whose patches will be flooded by the new dam. He insists they have a moral title to that no-man's land."

"And acting on that anarchistic theory," went on the judge amiably, "Lindstrom drove away the workmen whom the contractor sent there. I call that an excellent example—Curran does not hesitate to put the law aside in his cryings for what he terms justice. To announce outlawry."

"If Lindstrom is an outlaw, father," Harlan said quietly, "the law made him one."

The judge looked up. He reddened. Nothing in his kindly life, his righteous world, hurt as did the gossip that he had crushed Lindstrom's manhood. And his son spoke as one who had brushed aside glib phrases and easy precedents and had stared at the soul of the man crushed. The judge frowned, to forbid discussion. "The law cannot take account of a man's degeneration under punishment. But you, my son? You are going into office as a public prosecutor—where did you get these ideas?"

"Thinking. A fellow can't help it. And the new things, father—the spirit of inquiry, fearless, reasoning, weighing values—"

The judge had shaken his head. It always annoyed him to have to consider that it was not enough to be virtuous. It was comfortable to believe that everything was honest, decent, wholesome, God-fearing and conformable to the constitution—everything except the men who passed before him at the bench. They were another order of beings; he deprecated their existence, and sent them to jail. When Harlan had gone uptown the father sighed. It was well enough to sit behind the impersonality of the law, but the one-armed quarryman standing guard over his wretched patch against all society, mute, imbruted, hostile! Men had talked of it: "Judge Van Hart, sent him to jail two years ago and he's hardly spoken to a soul since; just kept to his shanty, took his children out of school and became a sort of religious fanatic and anarchist."

The judge spoke to his wife at bedtime. "My dear, do you suppose that extraordinary affair he had with that girl two years ago had anything to do with it?"

"With it?" She looked up in surprise. "Lindstrom?"

"Yes. The girl has been back, you know, and is—I'm told—extraordinarily pretty."

The lady sniffed. "I told you how she nearly upset my trap!"

"But Harlan—"

"Harlan did not glance at her—her scandalous behavior around the Square! The dust of that machine

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Salvation Army Begins Crusade in Far East

THE most extensive war yet undertaken on behalf of Christianity against Mohammedanism and the other religions of the Orient has been begun by the Salvation Army. From 2,000 to 3,000 officers — carefully selected men and women volunteers—are to be sent to the Far East to do among the peoples of the land of the sunrise the same kind of practical work for the cause of the Cross which has been such a success in the Occident.

The hallelujahs of the Salvationists and the beating of their drums will be heard throughout India, in Japan, in China, Siam, Java, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, Korea and Turkey. In all these the army is at present working, but the campaign now begun is to be a warfare compared to which anything thus far undertaken in the Orient is but a skirmish.

The religions which the soldiers of the Cross will lchiefly have to fight are Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Brahamanism, Confucianism, Shintoism and the worship of idols.

Against Oriental Wickedness.

Those in authority in the army do not themselves characterize the eastern campaign as a war in the first instance upon any particular form of religion. They declare that it is a war against Oriental wickedness and misery, as the works of the army in the western lands are warfare against Occidental wickedness and misery. But the fight will mean the raising of the flag of Christianity, the enlisting of native hordes beneath the cross, and with this will come desertion of the religion of their forebears by the new recruits.

It is believed in army circles that the result of the movement, in the course of the years will be the winning of a very large proportion of the population of Asia to Christianity. The army does not expect by itself to do all the stupendous work of the conquest of the Orient for the Nazarene. But it does expect to show the way, to do the pioneer fighting, and by the victories of its far-flung battle line to rouse all Christendom to become the ally of the army in the struggle.

The first Far Eastern contingent of the crusading host has already left England and is now at the front in India, Korea and Japan. This advance guard is composed of 100 men and women, the largest detail of Salvationist troops which has ever gone east of Suez at one time.

The first American contingent of 50 men and women has been selected, and is expected to leave home in May, when it will go to England with the American delegation to the International Salvationist conference in London, and from there sail eastward. These Americans are volunteers, as will be every officer of every nationality in the crusading force; no one is ordered to the firing line in the Orient; it is a voluntary service throughout.

The Scandinavian countries have just volunteered their first contingent of 100. Canada has volunteered its initial contingent of 50; Australia is preparing to send its first 50. France, Germany and other European countries will join in the crusade.

It is upon Great Britain, the British colonies, and the United States that a great share of the campaign is to devolve. General Bramwell Booth, commander-in-chief of the army, who visited the United States a few weeks ago, has expressed the hope that this country will be able to raise a large number of volunteer officers for the Oriental fight.

General Booth has a very high opinion of American officers, admiring them both for their efficiency and their devotion. It would be an easy thing, it is explained by American Salvationists, to raise many American volunteer officers for the eastern campaign if very careful and thorough methods of selection were not being insisted upon. By no means every officer who offers him or herself for the work is accepted.

Strong Soldiers Required.

The physical rigors of the life to be faced, the tactical problems to be met require picked men and women. The officers accepted must be specially adapted to the work by nature, and must be specially equipped by training. Health and strength are two most important considerations, while the family ties of the officers must also be regarded.

American Salvationists are particularly anxious to make a better showing in the crusade than any other nation, and there is expected to be the most intense of friendly rivalry between the British and American forces in the field to make records of brilliant victories.

America's first contingent of 50 is made up of men and women from all parts of the country, several New Yorkers being on the list. The names have not yet been publicly announced. Twelve of the Americans will go to India, while others will do battle in Japan, Java, and Korea. It is expected that the first American contingent will be joined in London by the second British contingent. The sending of contingents to the front will now continue steadily until the full quota has gone forward. General Booth has declared that ultimately missionaries should move to the Far East by thousands from all Christendom.

Americans Wanted.

There are very few Americans in the army uniform in the Far East at present; the work there is being chiefly carried on by the British. There are many departments of the work now being done and planned for the future in which Americans are particularly wanted, as they are peculiarly adapted to them. In Oriental prison work, for instance, it is felt that Americans can do much, because they have such an admirable training in prison work at home. Many Americans also have a partial medical training, which will be of the utmost use in the conditions to be found at the front.

It is proposed to make a sweeping extension of the farm colony movement, there now being some farm colonies in India, and Americans will play their part in that, many American officers being highly efficient in farming matters. Americans are also wanted in the formation and management of industrial schools, and it is desired strongly to get American blood into the teaching forces of the day schools, of which several hundred now exist in India, and many more of which it is planned to establish. American methods and American ideals are also desired in the work of the rescue homes, of which there are four in India already and several in Japan.

Eva Booth Enthusiastic.

"America has an opportunity abroad almost as glorious as that which is offered here at home," said Miss Eva Booth, Territorial Commander for the United States, in a statement for the New York Times.

"In China's acceptance of the principal of a republican form of government, in the surrender by the Emperor of Japan of autocratic power, in the establishment of a Persian Parliament, in the creation of a Russian Duma, and in the opening of hundreds of ports that were hitherto closed to the missionary and closed to the commerce of other nations, I see God's hand. By these methods He is opening the way and issuing an urgent call to America to go and help these people to find their way into the kingdom of God."

People Still Live in Caves

S. F. E. JOHNSON, who has been exploring and sketching in Tunisia for the Geographic Magazine, looked over the troglodytes, or cave dwellers, of the Atlas Mountains, and noted that they were abandoning their altitudinous burrows because of the cold and, perhaps, because of their increasing inability to stand exposure.

They are mostly undersized, animal-like creatures, and many of them are deformed through intermarriage. They had migrated in numbers to the valleys, but could not accustom themselves to sleeping indoors, their burrowing tendency clung to them, and they made holes when they could not find them.

Johnson said the impression that there were only about 500 troglodytes in Tunisia had been dispelled. He estimated that there were at least 5,000 of them. Their intelligence was limited, and they had a strong dislike for music in any form—vocal, instrumental or bass drum.

Johnson brings back maps of the Roman road of Tunisia, constructed more than 100 years B. C., which, he says, are as good today as when they were built; and serve as a model for modern roadmakers.

Inventions That Undermine Memory

THE experiments of a number of leading British brain specialists have shown that in spite of higher education and the number of inventions that are supposed to aid the memory, it is gradually growing weaker. One of these says, according to the Chicago Tribune:

"We have all kinds of ingenious files, index cabinets and memorandum tablets. Office work is so departmentalized that things which a principal would have carried in his own head years ago are now being remembered for him in individual sections by individual members of the staff. A big modern organizer, so to speak, is propped up by a system of mental efforts. That is all very well, but when they are removed the lonely brain is at sea."

Another authority says that the modern memory is so overburdened with all kinds of details that the subconscious memory, which is an important part of man's intelligence, is unable to take care of them. External things change so rapidly that we have only imperfect images.

The New National Currency Measure

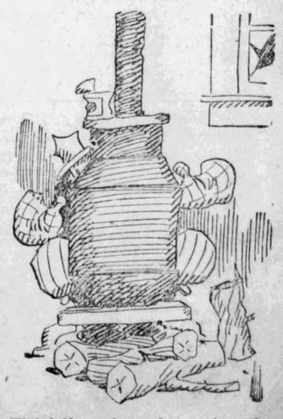
THE new national currency bill which has such an important bearing on business conditions, is fully described and commented upon by Edward Sherwood Mead in the February Lippincott's:

"With regard to open market operations, it is provided that any federal reserve bank may purchase and sell in the open market at home or abroad cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and such bills of exchange as the act makes eligible for rediscount; deal in gold coin and bullion, and make loans thereon, exchange federal reserve notes for gold coin or gold certificates, and contract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving, when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of United States bonds or other securties which the federal reserve banks are authorized to hold; buy and sell at home or abroad bonds and notes of the United States, bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued in anticipation of a collection of taxes, or in anticipation of the county, district, or municipality of the United States; purchase from member banks and to sell with or without their endorsement bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions; establish rates of discount to be charged by the federal reserve banks for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business; establish accounts with other federal reserve banks for exchange purposes, and open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries with correspondents.

"These banks may receive from their member banks and from the United States deposits of money, including national bank notes, federal reserve notes or checks, and drafts on banks of the federal reserve system payable on presentation. They may also receive, for exchange purposes only, federal reserve bank deposits of lawful money, checks and drafts on members of other federal reserve banks, payable on presentation.

"If any of their member banks have endorsed notes, drafts, or bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions, and also when the proceeds are to be used in a business transaction. The federal reserve board will determine the character of paper thus made eligible. It is worthy of note here that the definition does not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or secured or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, and other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the government of the United States. However, notes, drafts, etc., admitted to discount under these terms must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days."

Abe Martin



Th' feller who refuses t' neglect his business an' foller th' crowd is called a grouch.

Th' Ben Davis apple has put ever'thing red under suspicion.

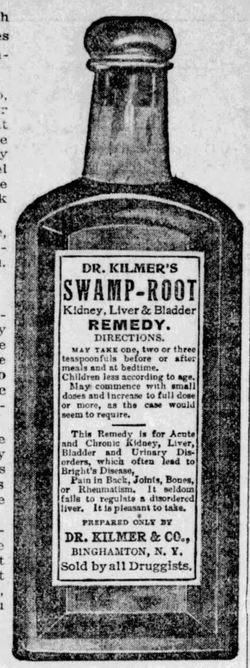
ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Nature warns you when the track of health is not clear. Kidney and bladder troubles cause many annoying symptoms and great inconvenience both day and night.

Unhealthy kidneys may cause lumbago, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, at times have headache or indigestion, as time passes you may have a sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes feel as though you had heart trouble, may have plenty of ambition but no strength, get weak and lose flesh.

If such conditions are permitted to continue, serious results may be expected; Kidney Trouble in its very worst form may steal upon you.



Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patients, **who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects**, while the **original disease** may constantly undermine the system.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition, try taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the famous kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys improve they will help the other organs to health.

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The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

was thrown in every one's face! And that affair—a mere boy's infatuation—for a month. And her career since—the impossible stories they tell of her! As if it were possible with Harlan!" She had a Roman matron's pride in this square-jawed serious son. A century of American democracy was needed for him, the sober sturdy sort of which they had sprung.

The judge sighed again. "Somehow, he has never been quite the same to me since—he has seemed to look at us now and then so measuringly—and there has been something almost abnormal in his desire for work—as if he were trying to forget!"

Harlan was in his office two hours on that same indomitable application. At eight he closed the desk and went across to Wiley's shop, for a light was there, and he felt like bantering the editor as in the old days. It would be a relief after the curious sense of strain he had come to feel at home. Yet he could not bring back exactly the old open comradeship with Wiley; and that, also, was curious. He had felt oddly alone, conscious as he was of a furtive and friendly interest in him. When he dropped in the court house the other candidates were cordial, but there was a hushing of conversation. He began to "mix with the county crowd," as he said, under an idea that it was what a young man, and the only new face on the ticket should do. But somehow he was treated with respect and passed by in the chaffing fellowship of the local politicians.

He spoke of it to Curran as they sat in the dusk. Curran was complacently at ease since his triumph; he had discovered a pleasant vanity in this new regard of men. "Perhaps," he suggested, "they're rather afraid of you, Harlan. You've laid aside your bulldog pipe, and the college clothes do not stick out so conspicuously, but all the same you're different." He eyed the young man intently. "And besides, you'll be the district attorney, the first one whom they are unable to size up."

"I don't see what any honest man has to fear in that."

Curran smiled enigmatically. "Exactly! But there are Dan Boydston and Curry, the two men who put through Tanner's contracts on the board—all friends of your father's, but you—well, the old crowd wonders about you."

Harlan looked away. Boydston's daughter was one of the two or three town girls under his mother's especial social chaperonage, who met their eastern connections.

"Well, they all supposed that the son of your father was safe!"

Harlan watched him silently. The elder man went on more slowly: "It's just that things have come too easy for you, boy. Never had a rough and tumble fight in your life—clean, strong, sheltered! That's why I—I loved you, son! And why I—I envy you. I wasted so many years, oh, so many years!"

And while they sat in the dusk the eyes of both went to the street, to four men who were crossing from the courtyard. One was Rube Van Hart. Rube and autumn were here once more. Another was Arne Vance. Another was T. P. Purcell, the dapper young lawyer-manager of Mr. Curran's campaign. And the fourth was a little, cheap-arrayed, fast-talking man at sight of whom Curran started with a smothered cry.

Rube greeted them all with his laconic shyness. "Finished with the Cotton Belt League, Wiley. They canned me when the pennant rush came. And here's a guy that used to know you, he says. Shagged up the line with me from Memphis. I happened to mention you, and he sure was delighted to find his old friend, Wiley! Lalleau, that's his name."

Curran was staring. "Maurise," he muttered at last.

The newcomer's small coffee-colored face wrinkled amiably. He held out his hand. Arne Vance and T. P. Purcell appeared noting, with merciless attentiveness, Curran's greeting. Curran, the most democratic of men, to whom even the lame dogs came for sympathy, appeared not honored by Ladeau's acquaintance.

"Curran," muttered Mr. Purcell, "Arne and I came on this man in front of the billiard hall. He was saying something—telling some crazy yarn. But we—we heard a bit, and we took him away!"

Curran glanced at his friend's face. Arne was grim. The newcomer went on with reminiscent pleasure: "Yaas, I sho' remember dat Wiley man! I say, when dis Rube tell me he is here: 'Our ol' Wiley? Name o' God—dat same Wiley of dem ol' scalawag days! How we laugh—him an' me, and Gamblin' Gawge, when we all get run out of Ascencion fo' dem games we run!' "

The candidate was staring, listening. Ladeau beamed on: "And at Plaquemine we was all broke. Name o' God, we all come down to ax ol' man Bouvier fo' fresh heads to make a cou'-bouillon under de bridge."

Wiley raised a deprecating hand. He smiled wanly. "Maurice, I—I—never touched a card since." He smiled on his political backers: "Never, since—"

"Since dat leetle Adrienne made you promise when you tak her to N'Awlyns. Eheu, dem ol' Creole days!" He sighed—"Dat leetle Adrienne of Butte La Rose!"

The dapper Mr. Purcell coughed. Arne stirred. "Wiley, were you ever married?"

The chuckle of the stranger broke the pause. "Married? Dem Cajun girls, when dey love—Nom de Dieu!—dey don't stop fo' marriage!"

The Honorable T. P. Purcell coughed again. He glanced hurriedly out of the door at a passer-by, then at the candidate. "I think, gentlemen, this is enough. All very interesting to Mr. Curran, but it's nothing to do with his campaign. I'm glad"—he wiped his managerial brow perplexedly—"we overheard this! I was coming to speak to Mr. Curran about his campaign this fall and we just stumbled on this—ah—gossip, fortunately! We brought him to you, Wiley!" He looked at his watch and smiled: "This talk—if it is true—Well, I must go! And Wiley"—he turned to the candidate—"remember the committee wants you to go through Dallas county like a house afire. Start at Pleasantville on the tenth. But Harper will speak with you, and we'll arrange the rest of the program later." He came to take Wiley's hand—"And, old man, I'd cut out all these malingerings of youth with our loquacious friend, here."

"Tom," muttered Wiley, "it was almost 20 years ago!"

"Then it's all outlawed. But this constituency of yours—and you know how sensitive they are to gossip of the sort. Decent, wholesome, God-fearing people—you know Americans in general will never stand for any sort of—of—well, this sort of thing, Wiley! Puritans—that's it—that's what we are! Except about money! But this sort of thing"—he looked about at the others again and smiled. "Just between friends, eh?"

Arne nodded. If Wiley Curran had confessed to philandering with the whole tribe of Cajuns, whoever they were, there would have been those to love him. When Purcell had gone, Arne arose and touched Wiley's arm. "Look here, why didn't you ever tell some one of this?"

"Why? It was long ago—before I drifted west—when I'd landed in New Orleans broke from Cuba. We had a filibustering gang and it busted. Oh, well—" he sighed. "Arne, what's the use of calling up things? I'm not ashamed of anything—much. Young and foot free—and, anyhow, I always played fair with women and everybody."

"I know it. But this—girl, Wiley? Did you marry her?"

There was a stillness for a long time. Outside a late bird was singing in the sugar trees and the wind was south. It seemed to bring a dream to Wiley's eyes; nights of youth, misspent but unutterably dear in memory.

"Did you marry her, Wiley?"

Wiley turned slowly toward him with a touch of defiance. "Yes."

Arne stood back. "That's all I want to know, old boy. And Janet, too! You'd better tell her. You'd better have everything above board to begin with. It's the only way. Purcell's right—the people, the great, clean, wholesome heart of the people! They sort of love you, Wiley—but they wouldn't stand anything like a leader that seemed—a—a double life."

To Be Continued.

Natural gas consumed in the United States last year was equivalent to 20,000,000 tons of coal.

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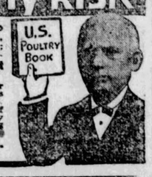

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some tell why potatoes, apples, etc., do not come true from the seeds.—H., Quincy, Ohio.

Will some reader who knows please tell what will cure or help a bone spavin on a young horse?—G., Amesbury, Mass.

Please give me a remedy for liver trouble in hens. They become lame, but will eat all the time, but grow thinner and some have died. Those that I have examined all had white spots on their livers.—M., Columbia, Cal.

Will someone with experience kindly advise me about the cultivation of asparagus, how to prepare the ground, when to plant and all about it.—C., Weaver, W. Va.

Fighting Rats.

Swat the rat! It is a purveyor of disease and filth, and one of the most destructive agents against which the farmer has to contend.

Wage a constant warfare against rats. This is the only way to ever rid a place of these rodents. They cannot be exterminated or even materially reduced in number by giving them a round only occasionally.

As the first step in the fight against rats, banish all harbors that can be done away with. Rats will not long remain around a farm where there are few hiding places in which they can safely rear their young and to which they can escape, at least temporarily, from their enemies. All piles of boards, rails, trash, etc., around the buildings form harbors for rats and mice. Burn the worthless trash and pile the boards and rails upon supports a foot or two from the ground.

Rail corn pens, often set but a few inches from the ground, offer rats the very best kind of refuge. These ought always to be set off the ground far enough so that the rats cannot work under them.

When destroying rat harbors have some help on hand, if possible, with a good rat dog or two, and make a killing instead of permitting the rodents to escape to other places. Two men equipped with clubs and a good dog can get most of them in such occasions.

The construction of concrete floors to replace board floors in barns, granaries and sheds, means less harbors for rats. When all the buildings on a farm are thus equipped there are not likely to be many rats unless there are numerous outside harbors for them.

Cats, traps and poisons can render valuable service in the war against rats and mice that are ensconced in harbors that one cannot reach. A good cat will beat a trap every time, and will pounce on many a rodent that ventures from his harbor. Cats will destroy young rats up to the full grown size by the dozen, and some cats will destroy full-grown ones. This is the kind of cats to keep. The tabbies that will put in most of their time faithfully hunting rats and mice are well worth keeping around the barns, and they deserve good treatment, too. They will prevent much increase of the rodents if, indeed, they do not exterminate them completely.

Rats are a bit shy and cunning when it comes to getting in a trap, but some headway may be made in reducing a colony by their use, especially when the rodents are numerous.

Poisons must be used with some caution, since, if carelessly put out, they may do an evil not intended. When spread in the runways of the rodents under floors where other animals and the chickens cannot reach them, they will be productive of good results, at little risk.—W. F. Purdue, Madison Co., Ind.

The Manure Spreader.

I think a good plan is to scatter manure often and thinly and the manure spreader will put the element on thinner and more evenly than is possible in the old way. Not long ago I heard a farmer say.

"Before I used a spreader I could hardly get men to haul manure, but now I have no trouble at all as it is only half the work it used to be. I also find in using the spreader that the manure goes twice as far, or more, and with better results."

When manure is spread evenly in a thin coating, the fertility is taken up by the plant life much more readily than when the manure is placed in large quantities in piles.

Personally, I have used a manure spreader for many years and consider it one of the essential tools on the farm. It is so clearly shown that the spreader saves much time and work in getting the manure upon the land, and adds so much to its value in the way of making the manure so it is available for all kinds of plant growth, that it seems it might be a profitable investment for a number of small farmers or gardeners to own a manure spreader in partnership and thus have the benefit of its use as does the farmer who has a large amount of manure at his disposal.

On many large farms the manure spreader is used almost constantly. I find that the amount invested in a manure spreader will bring in a much better rate of interest in added crops, to say nothing of the saving in cost of labor, than when the amount of money is placed as an investment in some securities.

I am led to believe that the time is getting near when every farmer that is up to date will have one of these machines upon his farm and will use it every little while and consider it just as necessary as his farm wagon, which, of course, he would not think of being without.

Then they will not be looked upon as something out of the ordinary, but as a necessary farm implement.—R. B.

Raising and Feeding Calves.

It should be our aim from the time the calf is born until it is full grown to keep it in a thriving and growing condition. This, I believe is the only secret of success in growing and developing profitable animals. Letting an animal down in condition is a great and permanent loss that no amount of after care and food can replace. A something lost forever. When we neglect to keep these young animals thriving, not only is the food wasted, but a waste of time is involved; besides it takes us considerable time to overcome the unthrifty habit.

We should do everything to build up a strong and vigorous constitution and a healthy frame during the first year of the calf's life, for unless this is being done we are doing precisely the other thing. There is no middle course or stand still course in growing a calf. At the end of two years proper and progressive feeding and management we will be rewarded with an animal possessing a strong, healthy appearance with a well-developed frame; its bones will be covered with an abundance of flesh and fat and its skin will be soft and mellow and its hair glossy and fine.

Imagine a condition exactly the opposite and you will see the result of exactly the opposite line of care and feeding. When the calves are playful it may be taken as a sure indication that they are healthy and thriving and when they appear lifeless it may be taken as a sure indication that something is wrong with them.

There is no more certain rule to follow in judging a calf's health than to note if it is playful and contented.

LIVE STOCK

Buy a Good Ram.

The use of a good sire is one of the recognized principles of improving the live stock. This principle is generally considered to be fundamental by all breeders of live stock, both breeders of pure bred stock and breeders of animals for the open market. However, some breeders through neglect, or a lack of knowledge and interest in the improved types, use sires which retard the general quality of their flocks and herds, rather than advance it.

Judging from the quality of native lambs on the various Missouri markets, lamb producers of this state are realizing more fully each year the economy of investing in good sires.

A good strong yearling ram should be able to serve 50 ewes. A good ram when used on a block of grade ewes is in many cases more than half the flock, because he will usually have greater ability to stamp his character on the offspring than will the ewes. So with a small flock of grade ewes, worth from $4 to $10 per head, one can afford to purchase a good mutton ram. As the value of the ewe flock increases one can afford a higher class ram.—Howard Hackedom, Missouri Station.

Pasture for Hogs.

A trip through the country will reveal the fact that a good many of the pig pastures on the farms are not pastures in fact, but simply small runs.

This means that the pigs get a little grass or clover while it is at its best early in the spring and then go without the rest of the season.

Now, if pigs could be given a good big pasture where they would have more range and all the clover they would eat and some to spare the profit from them would be more.

Clover is very much cheaper feed for pigs than grain and it pays to give them all of it they will eat. Fattening hogs will make the same gain on 25 per cent less grain where they have access to good clover pasture.—W. F. P.

Sheep Grazing.

There is a right and a wrong way even in the matter of eating grass.

On the national forest sheep ranges two bands of lambs of equal weight, breeding, and general conditions were handled as follows: One band was herded in the usual way, the herder letting the lambs choose largely where they should pasture on the range. The other band was herded on portions of the range where the various grasses and herbage were developed to just the right stage of growth. The latter plan of handling the lambs resulted in a saving of feed from trampling and close cropping where the feed was the most toothsome.

The result was that the lambs made to feed when and where the herder desired weighed an average of five pounds each more at the end of the season than those allowed to range at will. On a flock of four thousand or five thousand lambs the gain from scientific handling of the lambs would be over one thousand dollars for the season.

THE DAIRY

Spoiled Silage.

When corn is cut for silage and the leaves are very dry water should be added. Oftentimes when filling the silo when the leaves are dry, they blow over the surface while the man is trying to keep it from piling up on one side against the outside wall. If this occurs as it often does there are likely to be spots of spoiled ensilage. The reason for this is that in the quick filling of a silo, as it is usually done, there is not time enough for the silage to settle and expel the pockets of air. If a stream of water were used while this dry silage was being put in, the chances of loss would be very much less. In the early experiments in filling silos, refilling several times at one to two week intervals was recommended. The chances are that there would be no danger in feeding unless the cows were starved to take food they would ordinarily refuse. Mold that would kill or seriously injure a horse might do a cow little or no harm.

Sanitary Milk.

The term has come to stay. Cities are more and more demanding that their milk be clean. They are even appointing commissions to see that it is clean. Many localities milk inspectors visit the farms every few months and see that the regulations regarding the milk supply are maintained. Consumers have a powerful means of enforcing their terms in their ability to prevent the sale of milk not produced under conditions demanded by themselves.

Better Products.

"The chief value of starters, which are almost indispensable to makers of large amounts of butter and cheese," says W. L. Clevenger, of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, "lies in the fact that in these cultures are found a reliable source of souring bacteria, which, when properly used, insure a moreuniform quality of butter and cheese. A starter is simply sour milk which contains a large number of desirable souring bacteria in the growing stage. It will have a mild, acid odor and when added to pasteurized cream at the right time will insure a uniform, excellent flavored butter." Trouble is often experienced on the farm in getting cream to churn properly and butter from it that will be uniform in flavor and quality from season to season. This is due to an excess of undesirable bacteria which produce bad flavors and prevent the proper souring. This condition can be overcome in many cases by the use of natural starters, which simply means the adding of a culture which is known to contain the proper bacteria for souring to the cream in which cultures of unknown bacteria have been growing. A natural starter can be made by putting clean milk fresh from the cow in a sterilized jar and letting it stand at 70 degrees Fhr. until it thickens, which is usually from 24 to 36 hours. This permits the lactic acid bacteria, which are naturally more numerous in the milk, to develop under the most favorable conditions. This culture should be added to the cream 12 hours previous to churning in quantity varying with the size of the churning, and mixed thoroughly. Unless other outside unfavorable conditions prevail, the adding of this starter will result in a more certain churning and better quality of butter.

POULTRY

Disinfect the Incubator.

The incubator should be disinfected between each hatching, and brooders and pens should be cleaned and thoroughly disinfected before the chicks are put in. One of the strongest and most effective disinfectants that can be made at home is cresol soap.

Measure out 3 1-5 quarts of raw linseed oil in a four or five-gallon stone crock; then weigh out in a dish one pound, six ounces of commercial lye or some good potash. Dissolve this lye in as little water as possible; start with one-half pint and if this will not dissolve all the lye, add more water slowly.

Let this stand for at least three hours, until the lye is completely dissolved and the solution is cold. Then add the cold lye solution very slowly to the linseed oil, stirring constantly. Not less than five minutes should be taken for adding the lye to the oil. After the lye is added, continue stirring until the mixture has the texture of a smooth, homogenous, liquid soap. This ought not to take more than a half hour.

Then, while the soap is in this liquid state, and before it has a chance to harden, add with constant stirring, 5½ quarts of commercial cresol. The cresol will blend perfectly with the soap and make a clear, dark brown fluid. This will mix in any proportion with water and make a clear solution.

Cresol is an extremely powerful disinfectant. For general purposes of disinfecting the houses, brooder houses incubators, nests and other wood work, use two or three tablespoonfuls of the cresol soap to each gallon of water. This solution may be applied through any kind of a spray pump or with a brush. Being a clear, watery fluid, it can be used in any spray pump without difficulty.

For disinfecting brooders or incubators, which there is reason to think have been particularly exposed to infection with the germs of white diarrhea or other diseases, the cresol may be used in double the strength given above and applied with a scrubbing brush in addition to the spray.

Winter Eggs

At this time, when complaints concerning the maximum price of fresh eggs are arising from all parts of the country, Purdue University's poultry department is giving some valuable instruction concerning the feeding of milk to the farm hen.

People in the large cities are demanding lower prices, but the cry will be in vain for hens don't often lay many eggs in the late fall and early winter. Fresh egg prices are not controlled by market manipulations but by supply and demand. The fewer the eggs, the higher the prices. Since winter eggs are high in price, it behooves every farmer to get more eggs. The supply must come from early hatched pullets that will mature in the fall. Proper food must then be given, for the old method of feeding corn alone will not only prevent good growth but will not permit heavy laying.

At the poultry department of Purdue University, an experiment has been conducted for three years on the value of feeding sour skim milk to laying pullets. The regular grain ration was thrown in the scratching litter and bran and shorts were fed in a hopper. One pen of birds was fed such ration as this, but to another a liberal supply of skim milk was added. Both pens had a godd range in cultivated young orchard and were housed alike.

As a result, the birds fed skim milk in addition to their grain and dry mash ration laid on an average of 133.5 eggs per bird, and the others 36 eggs per bird. One pen made $1.40 profit per hen, and the other .043 loss per fowl. The milk brought about these results, for everything else was the same. The milk-fed birds laid a lot of winter eggs when prices were high. In November and December of 1913 the production in the milk pen was over 50 per cent, a remarkable production for that time of the year.

"Farmers, feed your skim milk to hens, and buy tankage for the hogs," is the advice of the Purdue experts. The feeding value of milk is $1.73 for hens and 45 cents for hogs. Milk seems to assist in keeping the birds healthy, they look better and they will thus lay more eggs and be more profitable if an abundance of skim milk is fed. Skim milk is the sure method of bringing winter eggs.

1913 RECORD *Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada*

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

W. S. Nethery, Interurban Building, Columbus, Ohio.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

IRON PIPE PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES PUMPS ROOFING

At Lowest Factory Prices

Also complete Water Systems, Heating Plants, Wall Board, etc. Get our BIG BARGAIN CATALOG, mailed free, and save middlemen's profits—1-3 to 1-2 cost. Goods guaranteed. Write to-day.
Ring Co., 1156 W. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.

MONEY MAKING POULTRY
Our specialty. Leading varieties pure bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Prize winners. Best stock and eggs. Lowest prices oldest farm, 29th year. Fine catalog FREE.
H. M. JONES CO., Box 140, Des Moines, Ia.

SEEDS
Reliable and Full of Life
SPECIAL OFFER
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer
PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnips, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth $1.00.
GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
Write today; mention this paper.
SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.
H. W. BUCKBEE
Rockford Seed Farms
Farm 57 Rockford, Ill.

ANOTHER COFFEE WRECK

What's the Use When There's an Easy Way Out.

Along with the coffee habit has grown the prevalent "American Disease"—nervous prostration.

The following letter shows the way out of the trouble:

"Five years ago I was a great coffee drinker and from its use I became so nervous I could scarcely sleep at all nights. My condition grew worse and worse until finally the physician I consulted declared my troubles were due to coffee.

"But being so wedded to the beverage I did not see how I could do without it, especially at breakfast, as that meal seemed incomplete without coffee.

"On a visit, my friends deprived me of coffee to prove that it was harmful. At the end of about eight days I was less nervous but the craving for coffee was intense, so I went back to the old habit as soon as I got home and the old sleepless nights came near making a wreck of me.

"I heard of Postum and decided to try it. I did not like it at first, because, as I afterwards discovered, it was not made properly. I found, however, that when made after directions on the package, it was delicious.

"It had a soothing effect on my nerves and none of the bad effects that coffee had, so I bade farewell to coffee and have used only Postum since. The most wonderful account of the benefit to be derived from Postum could not exceed my own experience."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

THE GARDEN

Growing Celery on Muck.

Can celery be grown on muck soils successfully without stable manures? No doubt, well-drained muck land is often admirably adapted to the growing of celery, and is very extensively used for that purpose; but the muck should be specially prepared for it, first by sweetening, as for instance by lime applications, and next by starting bacterial action, which can best be done by applications of stable or "farm" manures. It is not necessary to use heavy dressings. Six loads of good stable manure per acre are probably as good as two or three times that many, provided that this applications of good commercial fertilizers. The muck-land celery growers in New York and other states apply from one to two tons of high-grade commercial manure, such as is usually offered as "special vegetable manure," analyzing about six per cent of nitrogen, eight to 10 per cent each of available phosphoric acid and potash, and costing about $40 per ton. The same results can probably be obtained by applying the unmixed nitrate of soda, acid phosphate, and muriate of potash in proper proportions, at somewhat smaller cost. I would not care to risk a crop of celery on new muck soil, however, entirely without farm manure, and it will undoubtedly pay to make even considerable effort in order to get a few loads of it per acre on the land. I would prefer good horse or sheep manure to cow or hog manure, but the commercial pulverized sheep manure is altogether held at too high a figure to be used with profit in such operations. It might be all right for high-priced crops under glass, especially flowering plants. In applying the commercial fertilizer mixtures, I usually sow them, or drill them in, in the required amounts (400 to 1,500 or more pounds per acre) on the freshly plowed and harrowed ground, harrowing again afterward if applied broadcast by hand on the surface. If the separate unmixed standerd chemicals are used I do not mix them, but apply each, in proper amount, separately, trusting to thorough harrowing and cultivation afterward for their thorough mixture and incorporation in the soil.—Farm and Fireside.

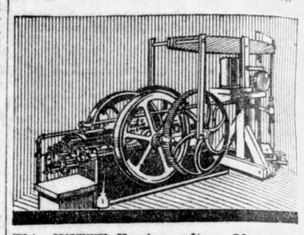
GET $1,500,000 FOR BEETS

Thumb Farmers Profit by Big Sugar Harvest.

Bad Axe, Mich., Jan. 28.—Sugar plants in the Thumb have paid to the farmers during the past season nearly $1,500,000 for sugar beets and have sliced and converted into refined sugar nearly 25,000 tons of sugar beets. Carled in the consumption of beets, but the Sebewaing plant was first in the amount paid to the farmers.

Unusual Engine Record

What is probably the oldest gasoline engine in active operation in Missouri, if not in the United States, is the WITTE engine used in a pumping plant near Chillicothe. This engine, owned by S. A. Stone, is the third one made by Ed. H. Witte, now president of the Witte Iron Works Co., 2619 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. In the 27 years since old number three was made, it was kept at hard work for many years, and after the lifetime of any ordinary engine, it found its way to a scrap heap. Mr. Stone bought it from there for five dollars. It had originally cost $240.00. A few dollars' worth of repairs from Witte's factory got the engine into good running order in a few days, and now Mr. Stone says its work is as good as that of any engine. The reason of that, he says, lies in the fact that when Ed. Witte designed it, he anticipated the effect of years of wear. He made his master design, so that any improvements of the future could easily be added, at any time, and the engine thus kept fully up-to-date. All the wearing parts being made in small units, it is unnecessary at any time ever to buy any expensive parts for replacements. This superiority of WITTE engines explains why the WITTE factory is the only one in America that has come down through the whole history of the American gasoline engine business, under the same management with which it started. Mr. Witte, who made his own first engine, still runs his factory and directs every operation of the entire works. His new catalog shows in a most interesting manner, by text and by pictures, the growth of his factory, and the present styles of engines, especially his kerosene engines, which have proven so successful wherever used. The catalog also quotes the new prices, made possible by the new plan of selling only direct from factory to the user. These prices set a new low mark for high-standard engines—a 6 H.-P. engine for $99.35, and other sizes from 1½ to 40 horsepower, equally low. To those who do not wish to buy for all cash, he makes easy terms. A letter of request to Mr. Witte, at his factory address given above, will bring full information of his latest engines, the new prices, and easy terms of purchase.—Adv.



This WITTE Engine, after 26 years, still giving good service to S. A. Stone, Chillicothe, Mo.

Get Edwards Latest Special STEEL Shingle Offer

Don't buy wood shingles, which burn and rot, but use Edwards "Interlocking" Steel Shingles, which are rust-proof (made rust-proof by famous "Tightcote" Process), fire-proof, lightning-proof and cheaper than wood. Sold direct from factory at wholesale prices. No painting, no extras, no tools needed—just a hammer and nails. 125,000 delighted owners. We pay the freight.

Write at once for Special Price Roof Book No. 275, and give size of roof if possible.

This Brings Big Offer!
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
225-275 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Please send book on your Steel Shingles, together with latest Freight-Paid Prices.
Name.....
Address.....

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

This Coupon Is Good for Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship FREE!

CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY
PROF. JESSE BEERY,
Box 35, Pleasant Hill, Ohio
Please send, free of cost, to the address below, Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship
Name.....
Postoffice..... State.....
R. F. D.

To all men *owning horses*, who answer this advertisement immediately, I will positively send my introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking ABSOLUTELY FREE.

World's Greatest System of Horsemanship

Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have taken my regular course and found that *it does the work.* Even if you have only *one horse*, it will pay you to master my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.

Bad Habits Cured

By Beery System

Refusing to lead.
Running away when halter or bridle is removed.
Getting fast in the stall.
Pawing in the stable.
Pawing while hitched.
Crowding in the stall.
Fighting halter or bridle.
Tender bitted.
Pulling on one rein.
Lugging on the bit.
Lunging and plunging
Refusing to stand.
Refusing to back.
Shying. Balking.
Afraid of automobiles.
Afraid of robes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of

SUFFERED AGONIES WITH ERUPTION

Sore on Face for Three Years. Nothing Would Heal. Red, Angry and Inflamed. Frightful Disfigurement. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured. Left Not a Scar.

716 Green St., Boone, Iowa.—"I went to see my brother last summer and was horrified to find a raw sore on his face the size of a quarter of a dollar. He said it had been there three years and nothing would heal it. His pillow was stained with blood each morning. He had suffered agonies with pain. The sore was red, angry, inflamed and bleeding at the edges of the sore. It was a frightful disfigurement to his face.

"He had used home-made salves and lotions of many kinds but nothing kept it healed. It would break out again after we thought it was healed. Then I washed it three times a day with Cuticura Soap and spread on the Cuticura Ointment. It gradually healed around the edges and in three months it healed all over leaving not a scar to mar his cheek. He was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Emma Phelan, June 2, 1913.

If you wish a skin clear of pimples, blackheads and other annoying eruptions, hands soft and white, hair live and glossy, and scalp free from dandruff and itching, begin to-day the regular use of Cuticura Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, assisted by an occasional light application of Cuticura Ointment. No other method is so agreeable, so economical, and so often effective. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. A single set is often sufficient. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

INDICT MANY FOR REBATING

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Indictments charging rebating were returned by the federal grand jury here today against Swift & Co., the Pennsylvania, the Panhandle Lines and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Two bills were found against the Panhandle.

HARVARD GETS FORTUNE

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29.—The greater part of an estate valued at $500,000 is bequeathed to Harvard University by the will of Morrill Wyman of this city, filed for probate today.

WOMEN GET NO PROMISE FROM WILSON

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Wilson gave no encouragement today to a delegation of 300 working women who marched on the White House with a brass band and flying colors to ask his support for a constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

Twenty-five of the women were received by the President, and five, in short speeches, presented their argument. The President reiterated that as leader of the Democratic party, he was limited only to recommending those things on which the party had made up its mind.

"We don't want you to break with your party, but we would like you to influence them," said Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, after the President had finished speaking.

"Can Work Miracles"

"It isn't a question of breaking with the party," returned the President, "it is a question of speaking for it."

"Well, why not speak to it?" rejoined Mrs. Evans, as the woman laughed. "That's what we want. You have such tremendous power and can work miracles with it."

The President did not continue the discussion, but expressed a wish to meet the women, who were waiting outside.

"But they told us we couldn't all come in," remarked Mrs. Evans.

"It must be a misunderstanding," said the President, and he sent word out that he would like to have the delegation come in. They came in, single file, passing in one door and out another. Some of the women declined to shade hands with the President, marching indifferently by, refusing to take his proffered hand.

Dr. Mary Walker Argues.

At their exist, Dr. Mary Walker, in male attire, argued with the women that suffrage was a state issue. She was not permitted to enter with the delegation.

The pleas of the working women were phrased eloquently and with a touch of pathos and emotion as they described the hardships of women workers.

"Shaking and trembling," said Miss Margaret Hinchey, of the laundry workers of New York, "we come to plead with you. You are so square and on the level and so much a real democrat, that I appeal to you to wipe out the injustice that exists. We could help every Democrat if we had the vote."

Miss Mary Schneiderman, of New York, representing the cap makers, spoke with emotion of the hardships of women in mills and mines.

"We suffer side by side with the men," she said, "and in constant fear of losing our jobs." As she told of many cases of suffering, the President's face showed his sympathetic interest.

"It is not a democracy when only half have something to say," contended Miss Melinda Scott, of New Jersey, representing the cap makers' union. "We will be glad if you will mention our cause in your next message."

The last speaker was Miss Rose Winslow, of Pennsylvania, representing the textile workers.

"You are entirely too fair and intelligent," she said, "not to know what is going on in the world. In many cases with the working women, it is either the sanitarium for tuberculosis or the streets. I don't have to make speeches to you, as we are too close."

Watch Carefully the Child's Diet

Start Them Off Right With a Good Laxative and Then Watch Their Food.

RALPH M. PATTEN

Mothers are often unconsciously very careless about the diet of their children, forcing all to eat the same foods. The fact is that all foods do not agree alike with different persons. Hence avoid what seems to constipate the child or to give it indigestion, and urge it to take more of what is quickly digested.

If the child shows a tendency to constipation it should immediately be given a mild laxative to help the bowels. By this is not meant a physic or purgative, for these should never be given to children, nor anything like salts, pills, etc. What the child requires is simply a small dose of the gentlest of medicines, such as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which, in the opinion of thousands of watchful mothers, is the ideal remedy for any child showing a tendency to constipation. So many things can happen to a constipated child that care is necessary. Colds, piles, headaches, sleeplessness, and many other annoyances that children should not have can usually be traced to constipation.

Many of America's foremost families are never without Syrup Pepsin, because one can never tell when some member of the family may need it, and all can use it. Thousands endorse it, among them Mrs. M. E. Patten, Valley Junction, Iowa, who is never without it in the house. Mrs. Patten says that Syrup Pepsin has done wonders for her boy Ralph, who was constipated from birth but is now doing fine. Naturally she is enthusiastic about it and wants other mothers to use it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is sold by druggists at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, the latter size being bought by those who already know its value, and it contains proportionately more.

Everyone likes Syrup Pepsin as it is very pleasant to the taste. It is also mild and non-griping and free from injurious ingredients.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

PINDELL WON'T TAKE RUSSIAN POST AT ALL

Washington, Feb. 2.—Henry M. Pindell, of Peoria, Ill., who was recently nominated and confirmed as ambassador to Russia, has declined the appointment, according to a letter to the President, made public at the White House today.

Mr. Pindell wrote President Wilson that although the senate had investigated accusations in connection with his appointment, he felt, nevertheless, that no controversy of any kind should surround the appointment of any ambassador, as it was liable to be misunderstood abroad.

The President, in a letter of regret, accepted Mr. Pindell's declination.

The correspondence made public at the White House, follows:

"Peoria, Ill., Jan. 28.

"Dear Mr. President:

"I deeply appreciate the honor you have done me in nominating me ambassador to Russia, and the very great compliment paid me by the senate in confirming the nomination by unanimous vote. I had hoped and confidently expected when you asked me to accept the post that I could do so at once and take up the work at a very early date. I am, therefore, the more embarrassed to find that circumstances have arisen which will render it impossible for me to undertake the mission.

"I have, as you know, been put in a very false light by certain gross misrepresentations in the public press, and while it is true that these have been cleared away and the nomination accepted in its true light by the senate after a thorough and dispassionate investigation, I feel that it would be more delicate for me to decline the appointment than to accept it. No controversy of this kind should surround the appointment of an ambassador to a country which cannot be expected to be familiar with the real circumstances as they are known at home. There should be nothing personal to talk about or explain there, as far as the ambassador himself is concerned.

"I beg, therefore, that, trusting me to be guided by my own instinct in this matter, you will accept my assurance of deep gratitude for the honor you have sought to do me and permit me with genuine regret, but with no hesitation of judgement to decline the appointment.

"With sentiments of distinguished consideration, believe me to be, Mr. President,

(Signed)

"Your obedient servant,

"HENRY M. PINDELL."

The President's Letter.

The President's letter to Mr. Pindell follows:

"Your letter does credit to your delicate sense of propriety and serves to increase, if that were possible, my admiration for you and my confidence in your eminent fitness for the mission which you now decline.

"I can but yield to your judgment in the matter; because it is clear to me that feeling as you do, whether you are fully justified in that feeling or not, you would not be comfortable or happy in the post. I, therefore, cannot insist. You will allow me, however, I hope, to express my deep regret.

I know your quality so well and was so anxious to see you at St. Petersburg that I feel a keen disappointment. It is only a very imperfect consolation that I may now again express my unqualified confidence in your ability, your character, your discretion and your entire suitability for such a post.

(Signed)

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

The controversy over Mr. Pindell's nomination grew out of publication of what purported to be a letter from Senator Lewis of Illinois to Mr. Pindell urging the latter to accept the post of ambassador to Russia for a year, and saying he would be relieved of diplomatic responsibility for important negotiations and could travel freely in Europe. Senator Lewis charged that the letter was a forgery, and Secretary Bryan later, in a public statement, revealed that the circumstances were that Mr. Pindell had said he could only accept the post for a year, because he did not feel that he could be absent from his business for any longer period. No mention, it was said, was made of any diplomatic task or duties.

A senate committee investigated the correspondence and recommended the confirmation of Mr. Pindell.

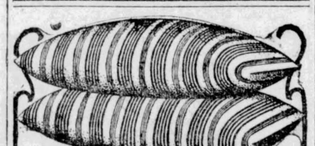
PERSPIRE?

Excessive perspiration of the armpits is a most humiliating and annoying disease.

SEND POSTAL FOR A BOTTLE OF TRYIS, the never failing remedy sent postpaid on 30 days' FREE TRIAL. If satisfied remit $1.00, if not it costs you nothing. One bottle lasts a year. You can discard dress shields and wear most delicate fabrics without injury. No odor.

TRYIS MFG. CO.

205 Congress St. Ypsilanti, Mich.



FEATHER BED BARGAINS

Send us $10 and we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed, one pair 6 lb. new Feather Pillows ($2.50), one pair full size Blankets ($3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size ($3.00), one full size Sheet ($1.00), one pair Pillow Slips (50c), all for only $10. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

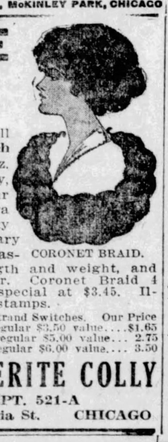
SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO.
Dept. 1425 Greensboro, N. C.

SILK All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—All PURE SILK Waste taken out. Best sorts to make Quilts, Cushions, etc. Big lot 10c; 8 Big lots 25c; 7 for 50c; 16 for $1.00, postpaid. INDIA SILK CO., McKINLEY PARK, CHICAGO

A PERFECTLY MATCHED HUMAN HAIR SWITCH FREE

Here Is the Fairest Proposition One Woman Can Make to Another

Send us a sample of your hair and we will make you this beautiful **Human Hair Switch to Match.** 22-in. 2 oz. $1.50; 24-in. 2¼ oz. $2.00; 26-in. 2½ oz. $3.00. If satisfactory, remit to us within 5 days, or sell three to your friends and get yours **absolutely free.** Extra shades cost a trifle more. These Quality Switches are all made in our own sanitary factory of all human hair from Europe's peasantry. They are soft and lustrous, full length and can be had in straight or wavy hair. 4 oz., an always popular hair dress, special at $3.45. Illustrated catalog for five cents in stamps.



CORONET BRAID.

SPECIAL Three Separate Strand Switches. Our Price
22-in. 1¾ oz., regular $3.50 value.... $1.65
24-in. 2¾ oz., regular $5.00 value.... 2.75
26-in. 3¼ oz., regular $6.00 value.... 3.50

MARGUERITE COLLY
DEPT. 521-A
500 So. Peoria St. CHICAGO

Germans Suspect Our Canal Policy

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Although officially published by the German General Staff at the end of 1913, public attention has only just been drawn to some remarkable statements made by that supreme department of the Kaiser's army regarding the "Panama Canal as a military factor."

If the observations of the General Staff reflect the views of the German Government the latter undoubtedly suspects the United States of an intention of exploiting the canal for active anti-European purposes.

After discussing the engineering aspects, past and present, of the canal, the article, which covers fourteen pages of the Staff's quarterly publication, summarizes the "immediate consequences" of the opening of the canal as follows:

First—Aggravated attempts on the part of the United States in the direction of supremacy on the American continent, at least as far as the Canal Zone, and perhaps to the Equator.

Second—A sharp competitive struggle against foreign, especially European, commerce throughout Latin-America.

Third—A grave struggle between Japan and America for mastery in the Pacific.

Fourth—An increased endeavor to exclude the yellow race from American territory.

Fifth—The development of an American merchant marine.

Sixth—The gradual introduction of a vigorous, imperialistic policy on the part of the United States, accompanied by a strengthened army and navy.

The article is illustrated by two drawings by staff officers. It concludes:

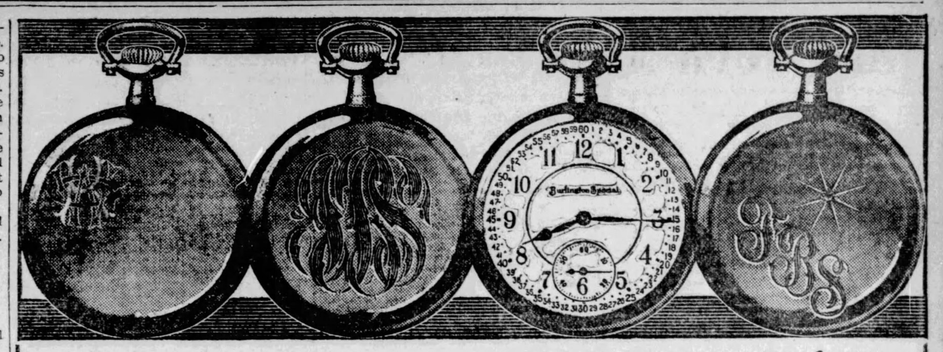
"The Panama Canal was a bone of contention for generations before a spade of earth was turned. The Americans acquired it for battle. 'Battle' is the slogan over the Isthmian waterway. Like its past, its future will be presided over by the spirit of Mars."

Tonight's official North German Gazette gives prominent space to an account of a debate between Col. Roosevelt and Senor Zeballos at Buenos Aires. It is headlined: "Argentina's Rejection of the Monroe Doctrine."

NEW VOLCANIC ISLE APPEARS

Arises From Ocean Near Bonin Group of Japan.

Tokio, Jan. 28.—A new volcanic island five miles in circumference and 1,000 feet in height has appeared three miles east by south of Iwojima Island, one of the Bonin group.



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The latest products of the craft. Exquisitely beautiful. Your own initials handsomely engraved on the superb gold strata case—guaranteed for 25 years. Your choice of **Inlay Enamel Monogram, Block and Ribbon Monograms, Diamond Set, Lodge, French Art, Dragon Designs.** Open face or hunting cases, ladies' or gentlemen's 12 and 16 sizes. A watch to suit every taste. And—DIRECT—at the rock-bottom price.

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6335—Boys' Box Pleated Dress.

Cut on sacque lines, this model has three narrow box pleats in front and back. At the neck is a handsome rounding collar and the long bishop sleeves end in cuffs.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

6564—Nurse's Dress.

A plain, practical model for the sick room. The blouse has a round neck, regulation shoulder, front closing and the skirt has four gores, front closing and very little fullness.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yds. of 44 in. material.

5735—Ladies' House Dress.

A simple model with kimono shoulder and four gore skirt, both closing in front. Suitable for challie, cashmere and wash materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅜ yds. of 36 inch material.

6397—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Made with the back extended forward to form a small yoke in front. The collar is very attractive. Batiste, lawn, cotton crepe, messaline, etc., can be used in making this waist.

The pattern is is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

6222—Misses' Dress.

A practical design for serge, cheviot, striped, plaid and plain woolens. The blouse and skirt have a side front closing. The skirt is a 3-piece model, sleeves may be long or short, as preferred.

The skirt pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 44 in. material.

6549—Girls' Dress.

A simple blouse and skirt made to wear over an underwaist and bloomers. A good design for wash materials and also for serge or flannel for gymnasium use.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 yrs. Medium size requires 3 yds. of 36 in. material.

6513—Ladies' Five Gore Skirt.

Made with high or regulation waistline, closely fitted all around and with box pleat in the back. Suitable for plain or plaid materials, serge, venetian, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 in. waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yds. of 44 in. material.

6464—Boys' Blouse.

This is made like a man's shirt, with quite a bit of material below the trousers band. A short yoke is used in the back and the neck is regulation, as are also the sleeves. A good design for sateen, madras, flannel, serge and the like.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 27 inch material.

4091—Ladies' Corset Cover.

A 1-piece garment to be made of embroidery flouncing, although cambric or muslin may also serve.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 48 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅞ yds. of 17 inch flouncing or 1⅜ yards of plain 36 inch material.

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The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the Athabasca. Enemies of all these, fighting, snapping, and snarling, with the lust of killing deep born in them from their wolf porgenitors, packs of fierce huskies trailed in from all sides.

There was no cessation in the battle of the fangs. It began with the first brute arrivals. It continued from dawn through the day and around the campfires at night. There was never an end to the strife between the dogs, and between the men and the dogs. The snow was stained and trailed with blood, and the scent of it added greater fierceness to the wolf-breeds. Half a dozen battles were fought to the death each day and night. Those that died were chiefly the south-bred curs—mixtures of mastiff, Great Dane and sheep-dogs—and the fatally slow Mackenzie hounds.

From its towering height the sentinal spruce frowned down upon the savage life that had come to outrage the grave it guarded. Yet beyond all this discord and bloody strife there was a great, throbbing human happiness—a beating of honest hearts filled to overflowing with the joys of the moment, a welding of new friendships, a renewal of old ones, a closer union of the brotherhood that holds together all things under the cold gray of the northern skies.

There were no bickerings among the hunters, no anger of man against man in the fierce voices that emphasized the slashing cuts of the caribou-whips. If the fangs of a Hudson's Bay husky let out the life-blood from the soft throat of a Mackenzie hound, it was a matter of the dogs, and not of their owners. They did not quarrel.

One day a fierce Eskimo pack cornered a giant husky under the big spruce, and slew him. When Cummins came from the company's store in the afternoon, he saw a number of men, with bared heads, working about the grave. He drew near enough to see that they were building around it a baricade of saplings; and his breath choked him as he turned to the cabin and Melisse. He noticed, too, that no fires were built near the spot consecrated to the memory of the dead woman; and to his cabin the paths in the snow became deeper and wider where trod the wild forest men who came to look upon the little Melisse.

These were days of unprecedented prosperity and triumph for the baby, as they were for the company. The cabin was half filled with strange things, for all who came gave something to Melisse. There were polar bears' teeth, brought down by the little black men who in turn had got them from the coast people; strange gods carved from wood; bits of fur, bushy fox tails, lynx paws, dried fruits, candy bought at fabulous prices in the store, and musk—always and incessantly musk—from Mukee's people of the west barrens.

To Jan this homage to Melisse was more than gratifying. It formed a bond between him and Cummins' people. His heart went out to them, and he went more freely among them, and made friends.

CHAPTER VII.

The Caribou Carnival.

Jan had not played upon his violin since the coming of Jean de Gravois; but one evening he tuned his strings, and said to Melisse:

"They have been good to you, my Melisse. I will give them ze museek of the violon."

It was the big night at the post—the night that is known from Athabasca to Hudson's Bay as the night of the caribou roast. A week had passed, and there were no more furs to be disposed of. In the company's ledger each man had received his credit, and in the company's store the furs were piled high and safe. Three caribou had been killed by Per-ee and his hunters; and on this night, when Jan took down his violin from its peg on the wall, a huge fire blazed in the open, and on spits six inches in diameter the caribou were roasting.

The air was filled with the sound and odor of the carnival. Above the fighting and snarling of dogs, the forest people lifted their voices in wild celebration, forgetting, in this one holiday of the year, the silence that they must carry back into the solitudes with them. Numbers gave them courage of voice, and in its manifestation there was the savagery of the forests that hemmed them in. Shrill voices rose in meaningless cries above the roaring of the fire. Caribou whips snapped fiercely. Chippewayans, Crees, Eskimos, and breeds crowded in the red glare. The factor's men shouted and sang like mad, for this was the company's annual "good time"—the show that would lure many of these same men back again at the end of another trapping season.

Huge boxes of white bread were placed near to the fire. A tub of real butter, brought 5,000 miles from across the sea for the occasion, was set on a gun case thrown where the heat played upon it in yellow glory. In a giant copper kettle, over a smaller fire, bubbled and steamed half a barrel of coffee.

The richness of the odors that drifted in the air set the dogs gathering upon their haunches beyond the waiting circle of masters, their lips dripping, their fangs snapping in an eagerness that was not for the flesh of battle. And above it all there gleamed down a billion stars from out of the skies, the aurora flung its banners through the pale night, and softly the smoke rose straight up and then floated into the north, carried there by the gentle breath that spring was luring from out of the south.

Jan picked his way through the cordon of dogs and the inner circle of men until he stood with the firelight flashing in his glossy hair and black eyes, and there, seated upon the edge of one of the bread boxes, he began to play.

It was not the low, sweet music of Cummins and the little Melisse that he played now, but a wild, wailing song that he had found in the autumn winds. It burst above the crackling fire and the tumult of man and dog in a weird and savage beauty that hushed all sound; and life about him became like life struck suddenly dead. With his head bowed, Jan saw nothing—saw nothing of the wonder in the faces of the half cringing little black men who were squatted in a group a dozen feet away, nothing of the staring amazement in the eyes that were looking upon this miracle he was performing. He knew only that about him there was a deep hush, and after a while his violin sang a lower song, and sweeter; and still softer it became, and more sweet, until he was playing that which he loved most of all—the music that had filled the little cabin when Cummins' wife died.

As he continued to play there came an interruption to the silence—a low refrain that was almost like that of the moaning wind. It grew beyond the tense circle of men, until a song of infinite sadness rose from the throats of a hundred dogs in response to Jan Thoreau's violin. To Jan, it was like the song of life. The unending loneliness and grief of it stirred him to quick of his soul, and unconsciously his voice rose and fell softly with the wailing of the brute chorus. But to the others it was a thing that rose portentous above their understanding, a miracle of mystery that smote them with awe even as they surrendered themselves to the wonderful sweetness of the music.

Cummins saw the change in his people and understood what it meant. He saw the surrounding cordon become thinner as man crushed closer to man, and he saw strained faces turned from the player to where the dogs sat full-throated upon their haunches, with their heads pointed straight to the stars in the sky.

Suddenly he burst into a volume of wild sing, and made his way through the crouching Eskimos to Jan.

"For the love of heaven, play no more of that!" he cried in the boy's ear. "Play something fast!"

Jan lifted his head as if from a dream. In an instant he perceived the strange effect of his music, and his bow raced acros sthe strings of his violin in a rhythm swift and buoyant, his voice rising shrill and clear in words familiar to them all:

"O, ze cariboo-oo-oo, ze cariboo-oo-oo,
He roas' on high,
Jes' under ze sky,
Ze beeg white cariboo-oo-oo!"

With a yell Cummins joined in, waving his arms and leaping in the firelight. The spell was broken. Williams and Mukee and the rest of the company's men burst forth in song; Jan's violin leaped in crescendos of stirring sound; and where before there had been a silent circle of awe-struck men there was now a yelling din of voices.

The dogs lowered their heads again, and licked their chops at the odors in the air. With a yell Mukee and three Crees dashed toward the fire, long-hooked poles in their hands; and as the caribou carcasses were turned upon their huge spits, and their dripping fat fell sizzling into the flames, the wild chorus of men and dogs and Jan's violin rose higher, until Cummins' great voice became only a whisper in the tumult.

To Be Continued.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Loquacious persons are not necessarily full of information.

Lots of good intentions have been postponed on account of the weather.

Colonel Goethals has had enough jobs offered him to drive a loafer crazy.

Man's strongest arguments are made while he keeps the buttered side of his bread in view.

Nobody can ever rob the little, sawed-off fellow of the feeling that he is every inch a man.

Teaching schoolboys how to sew will not aid them in getting into a big league in after years.

There are women who are not mothers and yet they act motherly. Instinct cannot be hidden.

In Massachusetts tramps refuse to saw wood on Sunday. In most states every day is Sunday to a tramp.

Perhaps it is no more than natural that the average man should feel himself a little above the average.

It is more satisfactory all around to think twice before one speaks than it is to speak first and then apologize.

It may be a matter of courtesy to listen to the man who thinks he knows it all, but there are better ways of getting an education.

Ford employes are rushing into matrimony. Probably on the theory that two can live on one salary, provided it is large enough.

"Good music," says a philosopher, "makes a man homesick for something he never had and cannot attain." Maybe it's heaven.

Any man who stops to count a hundred, or perhaps two hundred, before he swears, will never get much of a reputation as a cusser.

We believe Uncle John Rockefeller has the correct idea about saving. It is easy to keep pennies, but the dollars are all afflicted with wanderlust.

More ought to be known concerning radium. In his present state of ignorance man might stumble over a half-pound hunk of the stuff and not know it.

The senate has thought well enough of the Alaskan railway idea to adopt it. The Progressive platform of 1912 is a great help to the present administration.

An Austrian archduke has set the world a beautiful example. He pushes his baby around in a perambulator. Every young husband should govern himself accordingly.

"A New Jersey boy was willed $500 more than his brothers and sisters because his father spanked him unjustly many years ago." Now he never will forget that spanking.

Orville Wright insists that his stabilizer will make the aeroplane foolproof. But, of course, he can't make one small enough to carry in a man's trousers pocket.

The Missouri man who advertised for a wife weighing three hundred pounds has married a medium-weight widow. There are sober second thoughts in love, as in everything else.

"We must not," says Mr. Taft, "let the boys take their feet off the ground and place them in the clouds." In these troublous days of suffragism the same declaration should apply to the girls.

Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard celebrated the first anniversary of her marriage by feeding her husband and one thousand other hungry men. Evidently that woman has not forgotten the secret of happiness.

"Each individual has a temperamental color,' says a psychologist, "and a red husband should pick a blue wife." When that system is followed there is going to be a lot of trouble for people who are color-blind.

Overseer Voliva, of Zion City, plans to have the brothers and sisters of his flock wash one another's feet after they have quarreled. Voliva seems to be developing into a better ringmaster than the late John Alexander Dowie, his predecessor.

Time was when the farmer who sold a barrel of apples that were beautiful on top and scrawny the rest of the way down to the bottom would take the proceeds and liquidate a year's subscription to his favorite county paper. And then the good, old-fashioned editor would write a few lines declaring that the world was growing better.

BIG RETURNS AND NO RETURNS.

Accounts were published in the newspapers last fall of farmers in Minnesota who fed their apples to the pigs, the market prices not paying the costs of packing and shipping. Down in the southern Appalachians, apples were let to fall to the ground and rot because the railroads of the sections concentrated their energies on hauling coal and discouraged the shipment of perishable freight. We have heard that in parts of Ohio, near to large cities and with transportation at hand, it is the custom to save only such fruit as the tree owners care for and to make no effort to market the rest, and the greater part, of the crop.

At the same time, apples are shipped clear across the continent and sold at profitable prices in Atlantic seaboard cities. Orchard owners in Michigan sell their crops on the trees and obtain such prices as let them spend their winters in travel and pleasure seeking. Companies in several parts of the country are selling fruit lands to city folk who count upon big returns when their trees come into bearing.

Such a contrast as this in fruit growing indicates an economic arrangement that would be amusing and grotesque if it were not tragic. It indicates that some sections have solved their marketing difficulties while other sections have made not even an attempt at solution. It betrays, too, the fact that consumers pay the prices of seasons of shortage in seasons when fruit is abundant.

It would seem the reasonable course for the various state agricultural departments to see to it that the products which are produced are properly marketed before attempt is made to increase the amount of production.

PRICES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A contributor of the Blade's Peace Page, living in Pennsylvania, has sent an account of a daybook kept in 1814 by one of his forebears, the keeper of a general store in Amity township, Berks county. From this daybook, one catches a glimpse not only of what one hundred years ago it cost the Pennsylvania citizen to live, but also a glimpse of how he lived. For instance, "with nearly every bill of goods charged would be attached one gallon of whisky, rum or brandy, price 25 cents." Homes were lighted with candles, "costing anywhere from 37½ cents to 87½ cents a pound."

"Calico was 37½ cents to 75 cents per yard.

"Tea was a dollar a pound.

"In one charge, a man bought one-quarter of veal at 4 cents per pound.

"Eggs were never more than 10 cents per dozen, with 6 to 8 cents the commoner prices.

"Chickens 12½ to 18 cents apiece; geese, 25 cents to 37½ cents apiece.

"Beef, 3 to 4 cents; wool, 10 cents to 12½ cents per pound; muslin, 50 cents per yard.

"The climax was reached in one charge—one bushel of salt, $16."

We seem to have boxed the compass in the matter of the costs of living. One hundred years ago, it was manufactured goods and commodities against which transportation costs were charged which were high, food that was cheap. Today, factory products are cheap, food dear. We wonder if things will ever be so comfortably arranged that food and manufactured goods and commodities from far distances will all be cheap.

THE ROTARY IDEA.

The current of the times sets toward concentration. The tendency—whether for good or bad, no one may say now—is to make men into specialists. Thus a man might become expert as to electrical equipment, or even as to some small department of electrical work, and may remain through his days ignorant of the work of his neighbor, himself an expert in the manufacture, say, of varnishes, and wholly ignorant of what is going on in the world electrically. If the current continued to run strong and unbroken by snags and rapids and eddies, we would in time consist of a people, each individual of which was deeply and amazingly learned in some one branch of human knowledge and as deeply and astonishingly innocent of information as to all the other endeavors of mankind.

The value of specializing is not to be disputed. Without it, we would be limping along the highway of civilization with scarce a part of the marvelous contrivances which have come to be the absolute necessities of our day. Without it, we would possess little in the way of books that is truthly authoritative. The soil of wisdom would be spread thinly over the sterile rocks and nowhere would it be deep and rich and fecund.

But there are costs to pay for too much specializing—costs of narrowness, intolerance, withdrawal from the common human experiences that are gathered through many contacts, through the interest that is wide and the sympathy that knows no frontiers.

The founders of the Rotary Clubs, now scattered through the country as oases of fellowship, must have been thinking more of the shortcomings associated with specializing than of the things to be said in its favor. Whether they had that intention in mind or not, one of the striking products of these clubs has been a broader interest on the part of individual members in the work and everyday life of other individuals. One can well believe that men have come to it wholly absorbed in their own personal affairs and have, from contact with other members, developed an outlook that made them broader and more neighborly citizens. This is to be gathered from what Rotarians—as they call themselves—say of their organization. Within these clubs has been developed widespread public movements. Better than this, perhaps, has been developed personal unselfishness and even feelings that cross into the borderland of nobility. It is no little thing for a man to discover that he is but one of many in a world very wide.

Just what the Rotary idea may represent—whether a rebellion against concentration, or whether the instinctive drawing of one man to another—possibly doesn't matter. Rotarians may not have gone so far as to philosophize as to their being. But the idea would seem tremendously useful, if for no other reason than that it sets against the current of self-centered interest which might run us over fearful and destructive Niagaras.

A HOST PER TREATY

The United States was one of the countries that signed the convention of The Hague in 1899 which laid down new rules as to the customs of war. One of the provisions of this agreement reads:

"A neutral state which receives in its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them as far as possible at a distance from the theatre of war.

"It can keep them in camps, and even confine them in fortresses or locations assigned for this purpose."

The United States cannot let the refugees of the shattered federal army of Mexico recross the border without violating a treaty. She must continue to feed them and shelter them and take extreme care that none, grown weary of confinement, slips away, though that would ease the burden. The cost of the service is estimated at $1,500 a day. Mexico may some day reimburse us—or she may not. In any case, bound by our word, we must keep on setting meat before the guests we wish most heartily had never come.

LOOKING OUT OF ANOTHER WINDOW.

The Golden Age of the ancients was always an age that had passed, representing a period when the world was new and youthful and springlike the twelve months through. King Naram Sin, of Chaldea, 3800 B. C., caused to be inscribed:

"We have fallen upon evil times.
And the world has waxed old and wicked.
Politics is very corrupt.
Children are no longer respectful."

It is still the custom of human beings to dream of a Golden Age, sweet and clean and happy and cursed not too much with work. But there are some who think this Golden Age is a gift of the future, not something with which mankind was let to play a few short hours and then snatched away to climb a painful treadmill forever after. Perhaps this is one of the few ways in which moderns differ from the ancients. What they had was regret. What we have is hope.

APPLIED EUGENICS

The Race Betterment convention at Battle Creek has brought out a great number of interesting facts with which the average man and woman has not been familiar. It has also been shown at the convention that the people who attended and delivered addresses are not agreed either as to fundamental facts or as to the policies to be pursued in improving human beings.

Possibly one impression will be general, and this is that this subject of eugenics is not nearly as simple a thing as some enthusiasts and a legislature or two have thought. It deals with great natural laws, and, to be translated into rules and regulations for the guidance of humanity, calls either for more powerful and autocratic governments than now exist or for a subserviency to authority that is not to be found outside of penal institutions. The group of persons, or even the nation, that attempted to put into force any commands embodying the main ideas of the eugenics would be in the position of one who might stand upon a shore and tell the tidal wave to go back whence it came. The mass of human beings would sweep over the idealists as a whirlwind bears down on a flock of chickens.

There is, without doubt, a lot of important things in the science of eugenics. But that whatever the scientists have learned in their studies can ever be applied to the government of human nature may well be doubted.

THE GREATEST LOAN SHARK.

Some way, some how, Nature will have her payment for every law of hers that is violated. For every sin and crime against her she collects fines in pain and life. For every defiance of her, she exacts indemnity the installments of which seem never ending. "God! But the interest!"

This is the debt I pay
Just for one riotous day,
Years of regret and grief,
Sorrow without relief.

Wrote Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

Pay it I will to the end—
Until the grave, my friend,
Gives me a true release—
Gives me the clasp of peace.
Slight was the thing I bought,
Small was the debt I thought,
Poor was the loan at best—
God! but the interest!

WHY RADIUM IS COSTLY.

To obtain a grain of radium, the chemists may have to make their hunt through seven tons of the raw material. At best they cannot expect to get more than five or six times that much from the seven tons. They would count themselves remarkably lucky if sometimes the product of seven tons should prove to be ten grains.

A Pittsburg concern spent three years and $650,000 before it produced two grams, or something less than 31 grains, of the precious stuff the world is begging for. But $325,000 per gram was the initial cost, the price of finding out how to capture the elusive fraction of a grain in a ton of pitch-blende. The Pittsburg chemists now proudly proclaim that they will supply the country with all the radium it desires at the price of $80,000 a gram, or say, about $5,000 per grain, or thereabouts.

It may be understood from these facts, which have come out at a hearing on the government order withdrawing the "radium" lands in Colorado from entry, that this element is not likely to become commonplace. Perhaps it is fortunate that this is so. For it is best that experiments with radium as a cure for disease be carried on only by such institutions as will be thorough in their tests and not be moved, as individuals and obscure institutions might be moved, to advertise themselves at the expense of the public weakness for things new and stimulating to the imagination. Moreover, radium is said to be highly dangerous when handled as one handles most of the other elements. M. Curie, who with his wife discovered radium, died because of carelessness, or ignorance, in carrying on experiments with the material.

It is more comfortable to think of radium being costly in the matter of money than costly in human lives.

The Regulation of Stock Markets

The New York Stock Exchange, as the largest of its kind in the country and one of the three largest in the world, is naturally the target for regulative legislation. The abuses for which Wall Street is held to blame are popularly supposed to be concentrated within the great building in which the open trading is carried on. Carrying the idea further, the men who control the stock exchange—making its rules and defining its practices—are, by this same popular footrule, protectors and abettors of the mischief of High Finance, Big Business and other things of horrific mien stalking the canons of the New York financial district.

The stock exchange has grown leather-skinned under the whips and stings of political campaigning, magazine "exposing" and fulminations from the doorways of the two houses of congress. It is not unwilling to accept the position of the "goat" so long as that calls merely for stopping the verbal missiles. But to regulative legislation it is extremely sensitive. When faced with that it fights back and just now it is opposing the bill in the United States senate framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Pujo "money trust" investigating committee. This bill, in brief, calls for:

The incorporation of all stock exchanges, under penalty of being denied the privileges of the mails.

The filing of detailed information as to companies, the stock of which is listed on an exchange, with the secretary of the exchange and the postmaster general, the information even including salaries paid and transactions carried on between officers, or directors, and the companies they control.

The forbidding of removal of stock so listed "except after due notice to all security holders affected by the proposed action."

The prohibition of so-called "matched orders" and "wash sales."

A partial prohibition of dealings "on margin."

These appear to be the principal regulations.

In answer, the New York stock exchange declares that it can be a more virtuous institution if it is not incorporated inasmuch as it can govern itself by its own laws, made to fit its own particular requirements, better than if it had to conform itself to general laws. It points to a neighboring exchange which is incorporated and for that reason has been unable to bring about reforms long since put into effect on the New York stock exchange.

It has no objection to the matter of filing information, having itself long required such information of all companies whose securities it lists.

As to regulating the removal of stocks, the exchange declares that denial of the right to do this will encumber the exchange with quotations of securities which are not traded in and, practically, are not to be had.

"Matched sales," it says, are against the exchange rules.

Forbidding dealings "on margin" amounts, in the opinion of the exchange, to denying the right of a broker to extend credit.

The quarrel of the New York stock exchange with the congressional scheme narrows down to a few, though very important, objections. Whether these are insurmountable is a question. But it does seem that if congress surrounds a market place of any kind with a high fence the men who have been dealers therein will find some other place in which to carry on their transactions, and that place will be acceptable to the public which has commodities to sell or money with which to buy the commodities it desires. The market place is nothing. The buying and selling is everything. Better an exchange with regulations of its own making than the open street wherein there are no regulations.

The New York stock exchange lays claim to a certain amount of righteousness, and considering what customs prevail elsewhere which are forbidden on that exchange, the claim may be made with justice. Yet it strikes us that the exchange could go a step farther than it has ever gone in self-regulation, with no hurt to itself, but with the reward of an enhanced reputation. This might be by guaranteeing that no security buyer or dealer shall lose by reason of the business failure of a member of the exchange.

It can be said that a person who loses because of dealings or investments in securities should have to suffer for his errors of judgment. The warning against "playing" stocks are taught almost at the mother's knee. But loss because of the failure of a member of the stock exchange is another matter. The mere fact that a broker is a member would seem to most persons a guarantee that he deals with his customers honestly. That membership appears to carry with it a pledge of financial safety and integrity. If the New York stock exchange would guarantee against loss through the failure of members, it would select its members instead of admitting them as they bought seats. It would make an examination into prospective members' financial standing. It would see to it that extensions of credit were not carried to the precipice of bankruptcy. On the whole, the exchange would profit in reputation. What it would lose, by reason of its guarantee, would be trivial if due care were taken.

It has appeared inevitable that all business must come under government regulation of one form or another. The wise administration will be that which does not regulate business into sterility.

Sunday School

THE LINE-UP OF LIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 8th Is, "Darkness and Light."—Luke 11:14-26, 33-36.

By William T. Ellis.

After all and after all,
Since ever the world began,
Just two have lived, and two have died,
In lowly mien, and lordly pride,
The rogue and the honest man.

After all and after all,
The classes are but two:
And both are rich and both are poor,
And both still know as they knew before,
The things that they ought to do.

After all and after all,
Escape it we never can:
Only the choice of one have we,
And you must be and I must be
A rogue or an honest man.
—John Randolph Stidman.

The incisive mind of the new Teacher, from Galilee, who was great in His simplicity, thus lined up society. The only line he ever drew was vertical, between the good and the bad, the sheep and the goats. No horizontal lines for him, separating men into upper classes, middle classes and lower classes. He set humanity into two camps, the wicked and the godly.

And the test of where one belongs is his attitude toward Jesus Himself. "He that is not for Me is against Me." Nobody can dodge that classification; it is easier to escape the income-tax collector than this inevitable grouping. Everybody must count either for or against Christ; which means, also, either for or against the things for which Christ stands. Every life has a drift, a direction, a tendency; let it be toward Christliness.

The Snarl of the Critics.

The particular day about which we are studying had been a busy one for Jesus and His helpers. They had no time so much as to eat. Friends and kindred tried to hinder Jesus from spending Himself so lavishly for the many needs of this insatiable mob. But that compassionate spirit had mercy upon everybody except Himself.

The one dramatic event of the day was the casting out of a demon from a dumb man, so that his speech was restored. The lips long sealed were opened. We wonder what the first words of the emancipated spirit were? Gratitude to the Healer? The name of a loved one? Incoherent enthusiasm?

The enthusiasm of the liberated man was not shared by some members of the crowd of onlookers. They were the critics and the backbiters, who always see the worst in the better, the evil in the good. They belonged to that large group who always look for the lowest motives in the deeds of public men. Any reason but the true and the noble will serve them. So these wiseacres winked knowingly and leered. "Ah, He casts out demons by Beelzebub, the prince of demons!" This was devil-work, they claimed, and one more proof that Jesus had a demon.

The Bible and the Devil.

Nowadays it is dreadfully unfashionable to believe in the devil. Yet the Bible, which is strangely indifferent to passing fancies, insists that there is a devil—an evil personality or power outside of man which besets him and drags him down.

Some folks, who live in a cloistered world of books, deny this. Not so those who are at close grips with life. The latter must choose between a diabolical human nature or else an evil spirit of power which is man's worst enemy. To all who know life, God is real and the devil is real. And the issue of all time is between these two.

The old negro's definition of election is not far astray. Without the dialect the story goes that the negro said, "You see, there is an election being held to choose who will be king of your soul. Both God and Satan are candidates. You are the only voter. And whichever way you vote, that is the way the election goes." Reduced to its simplicities, life is a choice between God and Satan.

Confounding the Critics.

The story was Jesus' favorite way of meeting criticism. To the charge that He was an ally of Beelzebub, He answered in terse, graphic words, "Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and a house divided against a house falleth." As I heard a preacher in a rescue mission—down where they believe abundantly in Satan—say the other day, "The devil is united; but the church is divided."

The only man who can cast out devils is a stronger man than the devil. Nobody can break into Satan's house and destroy his work except Christ. The proof that He does so is sufficient evidence that He is the deadly foe of Beelzebub. Casting out demons was not the kind of work calculated to make the Prince of Darkness happy.

"For still our ancient foe
Doth ask who that may be?
His craft and power are great,
And armed with cruel hate,
On earth is not his equal.

"Did we in our own strength confide,
Our striving would be losing;
Were not the right Man on our side,
The Man of God's own choosing.
Doth ask who that may be?
Jesus Christ, it is He;
Lord Sabbaoth is His name,
From age to age the same,
And he must win the battle."

Whatever overcomes the evil of life is of God. The friends of God should stand together by all that stands for good. There has been a colossal failure here on the part of the church; her support has not always been an assured asset of righteousness. Consider, for instance, the publishers of newspapers who have fought and suffered for common righteousness; but the church seems little to note or long to remember what they have done. To achieve the solidarity of the friends of God is a basic need of our time.

Emptying by Filling.

What keeps most men straight and useful? A wife and babies. Responsibility, work, necessity, these are the cargo and engine of the ship of a human life. The law forever holds true that an empty life is dangerous. Why is such disproportionate newspaper space given to the misdeeds of the idle rich? Simply because empty lives and empty heads inevitably produce wickedness. It is not because he has so much money that the rich man's son often goes wrong, but because he has so little life.

Our wise new program for social service accepts the teaching of Jesus in this lesson, and seeks to fill every life full of worth-while things. For an empty life offers its hospitality to all the devils in sight. The way to get rid of evil is to crowd in the good. Half our present social problems are due to the increasing leisure of women and children, which has followed prosperity.

"We must empty by filling," cried one soul-physician confronting sin-laden lives. Another declares, "Nothing is ever displaced until it is replaced." "We cannot pump the darkness out of a room; we must empty it by filling it with light."

What Do You Stand For?

In these parable-answers which He made to the charge that He was a confederate of the evil one, Jesus stated the principle of the light, the animating purpose that radiates from a life. Everybody must shed either darkness or brightness. The line-up is inescapable. The point is made practical by the Teacher, even as it is gathered up in the familiar little kindergarten song:

"Jesus bids us shine with a clear, pure light,
Like a little candle shining in the night."

Despite the evidence of the array of lamps in every lamp store to the contrary, it is true that lamps are not made to be seen, but to see by. Their business is not to be looked at but to give light. Which is a parable for Christians. How Jesus would have seized on the modern method of indirect lighting as a metaphor—the lamp itself out of sight but its light flooding the room. A lamp is to be elevated, said He, to throw light.

Hudson Taylor once made a pertinent remark concerning Christians who want some better place for shining than where God has put them: "A candle that won't shine in one room is very unlikely to shine in another. If you do not shine at home, if your father and mother, your sister and brother, if the very cat and dog in the house, are not the better and happier for your being a Christian, it is a question whether you really are one."

Make me to be a torch, for feet that grope
Down life's dim trail; to bear for wistful eyes
Comfort of light; to bid great beacons blaze,
And kindle altar fires of sacrifice.
Let me see souls aflame with quenchless zeal
For great endeavors causes true and high.
So would I live to quicken and inspire,
So would I, thus consumed, burn out and die. —The Survey.

In this rather obscure figure, Jesus likens the lamp to the eye: "When thine eye is single, thy whole body is also full of light, but when it it evil, thy body is also full of darkness." This evidently refers to the way one looks out on life, to the character of his purpose. Some persons observe the world with a vision that is all darkness; as, for illustration, those evil-seeing idlers who stand on street corners ogling women. Or, to come closer home, we are startled occasionally by realizing the possibilities of evil in ourselves. We need the presence of Christ in our heart to keep pure and sincere and single our purpose.

The Uselessness of the Word "Damn"

By Jack Warwick.

Editor Blade: Please give me the origin of the word "damn." Was it ever the name of a coin?—Adelia Holland, Bentonville, Ark.

"Damn" is derived from the Latin, damnum—a fine, penalty, punishment. So far as I know it was never used as the name of a coin. In the revised version of the Bible "condemn" has been substituted for "damn." Condemn is a more respectable word; it is not so harsh, and results in less wear and tear on the sensitive ear drum. "Damn" is of early origin, of course, having been used ages and ages before Uncle Joe Cannon's time. It is an objurgation. One author of long ago has told us that "damns" have had their day.

The verb "damn" is used in the imperative mode as an imprecation. "Not to care a damn" is slang for not to care in the least. Used as a noun, "damn" is a curse, an oath. One judge ruled recently, I believe, that the use of "damn" is not swearing. However that may be, it is a useless word, often spoken from force of habit, unconsciously. Some men seem to have the mistaken notion that it gives emphasis to their declarations and expressions of reckless disregard.

I once knew a boy who was given the soap treatment for using the word "damn." There are many brands of soap that smell sweetly enough, and yet do not appeal to a boy's palate. I have in mind another boy to whom the first use of the word was a calamity for a long time. It was during the haymaking season, that glorious time when the fragrance of the new-mown hay is inhaled as a breath from heaven—the never-to-be-forgotten odor that lingers in memory through all after years. This boy was riding a harnessed mare through the hayfield, and the animal inadvertently disturbed a colony of bumblebees. Those busy little bees improved each shinning hour for about 30 seconds. They got busy at once; they did not wait to hear the report of any grievance committee. The sanctity of their home had been violated and they proceeded to fight valiantly for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The mare was not bred for speed, but she had instinct, that inexplicable impulse that prompts animals to take immediate action to protect themselves against the little irritations of life. To the boy on her back, knees pressing her withers like Tod Sloan urging his mount under the wire, the wings of the morning seemed slow. And with every leap of the mare the boy's knuckles pounded against the non-resilient hames of the harness.

Well, the old mare could not go on forever; she was not a poet's brook. She had to slow down, or up, some time, and the men of the field finally stopped her. And then it happened—the boy, for the first time in his life, let that little word "damn" slip through his lips. He used it as a transitive verb with bumblebees as the object. But many days of regret followed. The bruised and beaten knuckles were healed long before the taste of that one nasty word left the boy's mouth. The first use of a profane or indecent word is one of the hardest blows a sensitive conscience receives.

It is well that "damn" has been revised out of the Bible. It is useless now. It ought to be eliminated from daily conversation.

The Country Girl---Her Opportunity

Many young people in the country, especially girls, regard with disdain the ordinary money-making plans that can be worked on the farm, because they do not seem to yield a large return. "Forty or fifty dollars from the sale of onion seed!" they say, with contempt. "What is that? Why, in the city you can earn that much in a few weeks!"

Thus the girl will not consider the modest chicken business that she could manage in her leisure hours, and that would give her an income of $2 or $3 per week; she will not raise strawberries or undertake other small ventures. What she wants is an occupation that will yield from $6 to $10 a week—about what she would earn in town.

Such occupations are rare, says The Youth's Companion, and when they do exist, require, as a rule, that those who engage in them shall devote their whole time to them. It should be remembered that a dollar in the country is worth much more than the dollar the city girl earns—unless the city girl lives at home, and has a father who pays her expenses, and lets her keep her wages for pin money.

Suppose the girl in the city earns $8 a week. She is obliged to spend at least $5 of it for food and shelter. Then comes the laundry work, unless she does it herself in her narrow little room. That takes another dollar every week if she wears white shirtwaists. Two dollars a week remain for new clothes, car fare, the daily luncheon, pleasures, toilet articles, and all the other things that girls need. A little consideration of these figures makes the $2 a week that the country girl gets for her eggs or chickens appear somewhat more attractive.

Several years ago a young country girl who was making $2 to $3 a week from chickens and bees and garden crops, became dissatisfied. Her father offered her a weekly salary of $3 if she would stay with mother, instead of trying to get a place in the city, as she wanted to do, and she reluctantly consented. Out of that money she saved a substantial sum each year, and through judicious investments she now owns a farm of eighty acres, worth more than $100 per acre. She soon discovered that a wide-awake country girl can find new and profitable occupations every year, according to the season, and that she has chances to save and invest her money of which the city girl never dreams.

If you can earn $100 or $200 a year on the farm, remember that the money will go twice or thrice as far as it would in the city; and in addition you have the advantages of light, airy leisure and more comfortable living. By fitting two or more money-making plans together, according to seasons, the $2 or $3 a week can often be considerably increased.

To an Old Family Servant.

Dead?—but I can not think it; he who wore
His livery of smiles undimmed to sight;
Our childhood's fellowship who kept, of right;
Whose loyalty * * * no belted earl had more.
He stood so often at the stable door,
Lifting his lantern, signaling "Good-night!"—
To follow me half home with friendly light;
I can not think * * * he never failed before.
Yes, it is I who stand, good friend of years,
Blinded with shadow, where your footfalls fell;
To cast the glimmer of my childhood's tears
Beyond the dark, beyond the funeral bell,
Beyond the silence; I—God grant he hears—
Who lift the lantern, now, good-night;—farewell!
—Benjamin R. C. Low.

ROYALTY'S TROUBLES

From the Chicago Daily News.

Shall we put the special lamp shades on 'em, Sire?
This is worse than the tropical sun!
No, boy! Fetch my smoked glasses!
$2,000,000 IN DIAMONDS
A FOREIGN COURT

"TWO AMERICAN WOMEN WORE $2,000,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS AT A RECENT ROYAL BALL."—News Item.

VARIETIES

Pennsylvania owns 80,000 licensed automobiles.

A Hindoo child of seven may be a skilled workman.

Sugar is found in the sap of nearly 200 plants and trees.

There are 56,527,000 cattle on United States farms.

A Washington tree stump makes a stable for two horses.

An orange tree will bear fruit until it reaches its 150th year.

There is a large demand in Germany for eels as food.

In the year 1913 Austria produced 515,986,000 gallons of beer.

Gautumala's 1913 coffee crop is estimated at 79,733,714 pounds.

The best marksmen are usually those with gray or blue eyes.

United States rural postmen cover more than 1,000,000 miles daily.

The range of vision of a caterpillar is limited to two-fifths of an inch.

Trap shooting or clay target shooting is practically unknown in Peru.

The buffalo of the United States and Canada now number about 3,000.

The area of corn harvested in the United States in 1913 was 105,820,000 acres.

Bohemia in 1913 raised 129,316,700 bushels of potatoes on 743,217 acres of land.

The ordinary crew of one of the big transatlantic liners numbers more than 800.

Selma Lagerlof is the only woman who ever received the Nobel prize for literature.

Ninety per cent of the farms of this country are said to be without any sheep.

Cuba's best customer for cigars is Great Britain, which takes 60,000,000 every year.

Cables linking British and North American ports convey about 30,000,000 words a year.

Fuel oil consumption by the United States navy last year is estimated at 30,000,000 gallons.

A Greek prisoner sentenced to death is not executed until three years after his conviction.

Japan has so much mountain land that only about one-sixth of the total land area is cultivated.

Sydney, 10,120 miles from London as the crow flies, is farther from England than any other large town.

West Virginia was the greatest producer of natural gas in 1912 and Pennsylvania the largest consumer.

The toughest American wood, according to United States forest service tests, is that of the osage orange.

Condemned as useless but a few years ago, the Eiffel tower has made Paris the center of the wireless world.

Freight charges for the passage through the Panama canal will be $1.20 a ton; passengers will be free.

Island of Trinidad has a population of 340,000. Of its land, 445,500 acres are cultivated and 597,800 uncultivated.

The largest steel ingot ever cast was recently produced in England. It weighed 150 tons, was 23 1-2 feet long and 80 inches wide.

A Virginia inventor has brought out a motor-driven plow from which the motor can be removed for other work about a farm.

It costs Paris nearly $100,000 a year to care for the trees on its streets and boulevards and in its parks, more than 1,000 new ones being planted annually.

German pencil manufacturers are looking to California incense cedar for pencil wood. The establishment of a pencil factory in California is not improbable.

Wyoming mines and oil wells in 1913 had an output valued at $37,000,000, and live stock gave the state's ranchers revenues totaling more than $35,000,000.

Chile is suffering from drought. The heat has been intense for that part of the world, 93 degrees in the shade. There may be neither wheat nor barley for export.

The number of separate objects added to the collections of the several departments of the British museum during 1911 totaled 379,294, of which 247,116 were newspapers.

Although the invention of the rain gauge is attributed to an Italian contemporary with Galileo, such instruments were in use in Korea at least two centuries before his time.

Another high record, estimated from 565,000,000 to 575,000,000 short tons, was made in the coal production of the United States in 1913 an increase over 1912 of at least 30,000,000 tons.

Wooden pails are being displaced by steel receptacles, says the American Machinist. For the paint trade alone one plant turns out every year 4,000,000 steel pails, to hold white lead.

It has been demonstrated that overgrazed stock ranges on the national forests can be brought back to use under a system of regulated grazing faster than if they are left unused.

In China a man can not by will dispose of his land in favor of any one person, whether relative or stranger; it must be distributed among all his male children without exception.

There are no more cheap lands in the west. Land that was sold 13 years ago for $1 an acre is now selling at from $10 to $100 in sections where there are successful irrigation systems.

Mexican seed rice is sent almost entirely to Texas. At first it was exported in small quantities only, but the Mexican seed prospered so well that the Texan demand for it has been on the increase.

Jamaica produces a great variety of hardwood trees. Lists of its timbers, classified according to the suitability of the timbers (113 in all), have been printed in a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture.

Japan has about 125 steam trawlers, and at the present rate of increase the number will reach several hundred in a couple of years. The catches range from 5 to 10 tons each and the net profit on one ton of fish is $50 to $75.

The roads of the plains of Argentina have deeper dust in summer and deeper mud in winter than those of any other part of the world; consequently the wagons used on them have wheels from six to 15 feet in diameter.

A severe storm at Cracow, an Austrian city, once the capital of Poland, uprooted a huge elm and revealed a crown dating from the 14th century, which used to be worn by the Polish kings. The crown had been lost since the 18th century, but was quite uninjured.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

A TEA DANCE

Martha Holden.

"There are today but two classes of people in the world, those who tango and those who are eccentric." This is what a man said to me an afternoon or two ago at a tea dance in our most fashionable hotel.

Now don't think for a moment that your Martha tangoes every afternoon, or any afternoon. Like most of you, I have something better to do, and no day is long enough in which to perform the happy round of duties which make life worth living.

But we are not the only people, so let us look at life big, and not presume to jump upon the hapless tangoer who feels obliged to do something to kill time. It is far more wholesome than gambling, which is what the average game of afternoon auction bridge really is, in too many cases.

It was my first tea dance, and as I like to share all my new experiences with you, I thought you might enjoy this one.

On either side of the long ball room were tea tables, each with its pot of bright flowers, and with fragrant carnations scattered loosely over the cloth.

At 4 in the afternoon the orchestra took its place at the end of the room, the tables began to fill with groups of young men and maidens, while their mothers and older friends came to watch them dance.

The tables were laid so that we all sat facing the center of the room, and when the orchestra struck up a rapid, jingling tune, the young men and maidens left their tables, and tangoed. The girls wore simple blouses and walking skirts, in short, their street dress, except the coat. Their high-heeled slippers and silk stockings were modestly in evidence as they danced, and I am glad to tell you that most of them wore over-gaiters or "spats," which they left in the dressing room during the dance. These "spats" were gray and looked very clean and stylish, while giving the ankles a needed protection from the cold. The men wore their business suits, most of them coming in from their office for the hour's recreation.

After each number the dancers went back to their tables, and drank tea or chocolate, as we all did, served by waiters in dress coats and white gloves. There were dainty little sandwiches and silver stands of fancifully iced cakes, and people chatted together and exchanged greetings from table to table, and had a very happy and perfectly virtuous good time. About 6 o'clock every one went home to dinner.

With the exception of one or two waltz tunes, to which the hesitation, a very beautiful waltz movement, was danced, I heard no enchanting music; the sort that belonged to the elder days of dancing, when the Strauss waltzes ravished in the ear. It was rather music of the rollicking, romping time, a good free-for-all tune, full of the noise and speed which marks all up-to-date attempts at pleasure.

The youngsters belonged to our so-called "best people;" their conduct was above reproach, and I could see nothing improper in their manner of the new dances.

I could not help wishing that they were doing something more purposeful, but youth is youth and must take its pleasure in some way. It is well when that way is wholesome and it is better for young people to play together with the elders looking on, even if the much-talked-about tango be the object of their quest for happiness. It gives me deep peace of mind to remember that there are in our city and in the world without a blessed majority of safe and sane folk who neither tango nor appear eccentric.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

AN OLD DAY BOOK

I have just laid down the Peace Page, where I have been reading of ancient relics, and note the 120-year-old cream pitcher and the venerable slate. These are rare and old, and if they could talk would undoubtedly tell some wonderful tales, but as they cannot, we can only surmise what they have passed through. I have a relic that is nearly 100 years old, in the shape of an old daybook, that talks of the events of the day, day by day, as the time passes along, and, as I thought perhaps some Peace Page readers might be interested, I will give a description and a little history of it. It is prized very highly by "your scribe." The book is about 9 by 14 inches and has been in its day perhaps two inches thick. I do not remember the number of pages, although they are numbered with a pen; it is covered with what I presume we would call undressed calfskin, and has on the first lid of the cover, "Day Book, 1814," printed in the leather. The book was the daybook of one Jacob Warren, who conducted a general store in Amity township, Berks county, Pa., from whom my mother is a descendant. In it the charges were made day by day. It is interesting to read them now and to compare prices. Whisky was a commodity, and with nearly every bill of goods charged would be attached one gallon of whisky, rum or brandy, 25 cents. Armstrong and McFarland were among the best customers, and their bills were heavy and always ended up with the brandy. My mother has told me they were "iron masters," as they were then called, and were considered very wealthy, worth $20,000 or more. Calico was 37½ cents to 75 cents per yard. The one-half cent was invariably used. Tea was $1 per pound. In one charge a man bought one-quarter of veal at 4 cents per pound; eggs were never more than 10 cents per dozen, with 6 to 8 cents the commoner prices. Candles were anywhere from 37½ cents to 87½ cents per pound; chickens, 12½ cents to 18 cents apiece; geese, 25 cents to 37½ cents apiece. But don't think turkeys are mentioned at all. Beef, 3 cents to 4 cents; wool, 10 cents to 12½ cents per pound; muslin, 50 cents per yard. Think of taking our wool to a store now and selling it for 12½ cents and taking in payment muslin as 50 cents per yard. The climax was reached in one charge—one bushel of salt, $16! I could go on all night and quote these prices. The difference from now you could scarcely comprehend. But the old book talks for itself, and the facts are there in black and white. We have in the family other old relics—the little spinning wheel, and one that the age is unknown, in the shape of a pewter platter that undoubtedly came over in the Mayflower. Wish you could see them all.—Piggie, Pennsylvania.

STILL ON THE FARM

Have been much interested in what various writers have had to say in regard to why boys leave the farm, and, having lived in Chicago, where most of my family came to maturity, I think I understand the situation to at least some extent. I can extend sympathy to "Old Jigger" for his troubles in making a farm, as I was raised in York state, where we had loose rock enough to fence our farms into five-acre lots and "then some." Nor do I blame "Mrs. J. M. R." for leaving the farm under the conditions she describes, but I hope there are no such conditions at this age of the world. One writer stated that the boy leaves because he can get better pay than on a farm, but is that a fact? I don't think so. It isn't what a man makes but what he saves that counts. I grant you that the country boy will hold his own with the city-raised boy, but if you will look the matter up you will find there is a less percentage of boys who leave the farm who succeed in the city then there are who succeed on the farm, and the reason of it is the best boys don't leave the farm, or if they do they soon drift back again. How many men today who were raised in the country, now living in the city, would gladly get back to the soil if they had wherewith to get there and make a start! I have met personally many of them. Now to one of the principal reasons of their leaving the farm. Certain times of the year, or during growing seasons, the farmer hustles pretty lively—that is, if he is a successful farmer, and this boy don't like to work very well and thinks he can do better in the city. Oh, yes, he will get better wages, but his expenses are more, and while times are good he gets along, but when times get hard you go down along the "bread line" and you will find several of him there. Now, just a few words more to make that boy homesick. Nature has been lavish in her favors to this section of Michigan, as the fine houses and big red barns on every hand will attest. Old Jigger of Virginia, come out here and make me a visit. You hardly find stone enough on a quarter-section to lay a cellar wall. I will introduce you to a young man (they don't leave the farm here) who purchased a finely improved 80-acre farm for $5,000 and paid for it in four years off proceeds, besides supporting his family, and "there are others." Can you beat it, you city chap?—A. L. P., Michigan.

A FARM BOY'S ADVICE

One of the most important things a farmer must take into consideration when purchasing a farm is, "is it fit to raise a family on?" Never buy a farm just because it is cheap. You don't want something that no one else will have. First, look to school, church, market and city relations, for these are what helps to make the boy satisfied. As the boy reaches the school age see that he has every possible chance to receive the best education that can be had at the country school, but begin this at home. Never do things you would not have your boy do, for when he is young he wants to do as Dad does.

As the boy grows up furnish him books suitable to his age. Teach him to read these by reading them yourself. Many happy hours have I spent reading with my parents when they were not really interested in the book, but in me. There is nothing so entertaining for the boy of school age as plenty of books. Have a bookcase well filled with books.

When the boy is through common school, help him through high school and when through high school, then see that he gets something extra in the way of an agricultural education, for the time is here when only the educated farmer will succeed.

When times are hard let the boy know it, and when times are prosperous let the boy share his portion of prosperity.

When the boy is with you let him be a partner in the firm; do nothing without the boy's advice; if he is wrong he is easily convinced of it, but in most cases he will look at things as you do, especially if you are in the habit of doing things right.

Too many of our farmers think it necessary to work long hours on the farm and make the work a drag. More would be done in half the time, if the work were made pleasant.

One of the most important aids to a farm is plenty of up-to-date machinery; this will shorten the hours, save labor and make the boy contented. Take the boy with you when you go to buy the machinery. Let him think he is buying it, and see how he will admire it when he gets home.

If the boy thinks he has some plan that would be better, let him try it; if he fails it is only a lesson for him, but very seldom will he fail, for "the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." Never abuse the boy if he makes a mistake, for we all make them; help him out and I will wager he will never make the same mistake again. Too many farmers are ready with tongue or stick to lash the boy. I must confess I never received a whipping from my parents; no doubt I often needed it; but when harvest time comes I am usually found in the field with Dad.

Ever be ready to spring a surprise on the boys with a party, some ice cream for dinner, or a little extra money on Saturday evening. I remember once my father was harvesting, but on Saturday morning he was dreadfully afraid it was going to rain and at the same time it was as clear as could be. He kept us boys busy till noon and mother had early dinner. When this was over we were told to get the team ready and we would all go to a ball game at a nearby town. There were a couple of surprised and pleased boys and when Monday morning came we did not need to be called to breakfast.

When it comes to work don't give the boy the disagreeable job, but take this yourself. As he grows up he will see things differently and relieve you of it. Have a regular time for work. The best farmer I know of begins work at six in the morning, takes one hour at noon and quits work at five, but when he and his boys go to work things begin to move and keep moving till five o'clock.

Always make home the brightest spot for the boy; keep it as nice as your neighbor does; allow him to have company, and don't be afriad that some boy will get a meal that you had to provide; make your home a center of entertainment, and you will soon notice how particular the boys are to have things in shape for company.

I would say to Mr. J. R. P. if your boys have all left you holding the bag, something must be wrong at home. But you could not expect all the boys that you speak of to live on the nine farms; and stop to think, are not many of these boys elsewhere doing well on a farm?—N. O. W., Cutler, O.

A Word or Two to Peace Page Friends

The pleasantest thing connected with the work of editing the Weekly Blade is the wholesome, voluntary spirit of helpfulness manifested by contributors to the Peace Page. Our one regret is that all the splendid letters offered cannot be printed as soon as they are received. However, this is not always possible, the page is too small. This will explain why some letters have not appeared. Many of them are in type, awaiting their turn. Do not think they have been cast aside. Practically the same condition exists in reference to poems that have been requested.

We don't want anybody to stop writing; let the letters roll in. Martha Holden will do her loveliest to take care of them. What we desire is that those who have made the page a success keep right on in the good work, but we beg of them to be patient under the circumstances. The hope is to get around to all soon. Meanwhile come on with your letters. It is a joy to be overwhelmed with good things.

EDITOR WEEKLY BLADE.

MUSIC LESSONS FOR ALL

In Your Own Home Free

A wonderful offer to every lover of music, whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number if you desire) for Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Cornet, Sight Singing, Mandolin or 'Cello given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You get one or two lessons weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Hundreds of pupils write, "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home than in three terms with private teachers." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my eleven-year-old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

Don't say you cannot learn music, but SEND COUPON (Letter or Post Card will do).

We furnish a booklet that you would like to have. It gives much fuller information about our School, our Faculty and our Lessons than we could possibly tell you in this limited space.

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Gentlemen: Please send me particulars of the Free Scholarship offer. I desire to learn the instrument after which I have marked X. It is understood that this places me under no obligations whatever.

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Do all the good you can,
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To all the people you can,
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Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

HOOSIERS, AWAKE!

Are all the Hoosiers dead? It seems so from reading the Peace Page, in which I take interest. The letters make one feel as if he has friends all over the Union. For this reason I crave space in the Peace Page so the others of the Hoosier boys will wake up. In the Peace Page of November 20, there appeared some reasons why a boy does not stay on a farm. Human nature is a curious thing, therefore, one person cannot answer for another. For my part, I saw that I could make more money, work less hours, and do lighter work. I also appreciate company, which is seldom had at all times on the farm. A man who works on public works does not need to worry about drouths and overflows. When on a farm I am always out of humor, but on public work I am a source of fun and composure to such a degree that I am known by the name of Happy and Sleepy. Everyone around the farm knows me by the name of Fitz. Some people who are born in the city are cut out for the farm, while those born on the farm must take the place of those from the city. The world is now needing more progressive farmers, ones who know the arts of agriculture, and as country schools as a whole, do not teach this, the city boys really know the most valuable arts of farming and can easily learn the rest, while the country boy knows to do only as his father did. How many agree with me?—Sleepy.

A FAIR ESTIMATE

While we all live more or less under fashion's domain, her caprices have always been a matter of jest. Whether we are beautiful or not, if we can achieve style we may become "too lovely for anything," but this loveliness may become hideous, even grotesque, when the style changes. So her rules of beauty vary and under her sway, woman's outlines have undergone wondrous changes. While there are some things to criticize, there are many things to commend. It used to be considered one's duty to dress to look old, now it is considered one's duty to dress to look young. It used to be considered necessary to be uncomfortable in order to be "dressed up;" so we went forth in stiff stays and a weight of full skirts. As woman's wardrobe came more and more to resemble man's attire the more simple and comfortable it became. When the shirtwaist superseded the old-fashioned stayed basque that could not be "done up," it was a decided advance in comfort and cleanliness. Compare the styles of the early 80's, tight sleeves, stayed basque, several cumbersome petticoats, bustle and dress extender, with the shirtwaist, short and narrow skirt, or the comfortable one-piece dress of the present day, or the former wasp or pear-shaped waist, with the more natural outlines and larger girth about the body.

The scant skirt simplifies the work of sewing, washing and ironing. It is to be commended for bad weather as much as the scant waist is to be condemned. Any girl who goes with throat or chest unprotected or thinly covered in cold weather well deserves the ill health she brings on herself.

In a general way there has been a decided advance in hygienic dress. If her dress is more rational it represents the tendencies of the age. As she adopts man's privilege to be more simply and comfortably dressed, she also becomes more independent and self-assertive along other lines; and no human creature ever found its rightful sphere by abridging its liberties. Character expresses itself in dress and dress in turn influences character. This latter may be observed in the simplicity and dignity of manner of the Quakers. A very small girl, arrayed in picturesque hat, curls, flowers and ribbons, assumes a manner suited to her coquettish attire. With the "Friends" the plain dress, like the "thee" and "thou" of plain speech, stand for sincerity and truth. There being nothing misleading or of doubtful origin in speech or dress, the prevalence of divorce and many of the evils of modern life are little known among them. It is very evident that the Christian virtues flourish with a people of unworldly speech and manner, whose chief ornament is that of a meek and quiet spirit.

But their dress is too severely plain to be popular. The innate love of beauty seeks expression and this can be done without violating harmony or propriety. We learn through nature the all-wise teacher that beauty as well as use are worthy of achievement. The more general expression of the artistic sense is in dress, house furnishings, the house itself and its surroundings. While dress may consume too much time money and thought its general tendency is to daintiness, artistic effect, or the picturesque, and this is not always attained by the most extravagant outlay.—Aunt Florence.

SANTA CRUZ

For a long long time I have wanted so much to write a few lines to the Cozycornerites but poor health and housework have kept me from taking up my pen. When I saw a letter from Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N. J. didn't it set me to thinking of the many times I had gone to the post office there to get our mail and of when I was a girl and attended school there. The schoolmates are scattered and gone now, wish I knew where Cora C is. Then afterwards I saw a letter from Santa Barbara this state, describing that place. That made me wish that I was capable of describing our own little City of Santa Cruz. I can simply say that we have the ocean and bay of Monterey with a sheltered beach on it and the Sanlorenzo river coming down from the redwood clad mountains where the scenery is beautiful and the climate very healthful. Back a way the tiniest of grapes and prunes are raised on the hills and mountains that are sent all over the United States. Whatsonville twenty miles away in this county is noted for raising fine apples. We have lived here over twenty years and only one winter have I seen geranuins frozen down out doors. And Calla lilies once planted out are almost always in blossom the latter part of winter, they sometimes begin to blossom in January, while we have frosts and once in a while a thin coating of ice on still water, that causes the Callas to droop in the morning. If the sun comes out they straighten up and do not seem to mind it much.

This year I raised a bed of freesia's, and have just been resetting the bulbs. I put a few in pots, when they came to blossom in the spring. I will bring them in when I want them for decorating. I think them far nicer than the Chinese lilies as while they are fragrant and dainty, they are not heavily perfumed. I could spend my time as I would like to and was stronger I think I would spend it reading and raising roses, carnations and sweet peas, or any other flower that was sweet and graceful. Think how the little innocent children love the flowers and what a blessing they are to the sick, and to the shut-in people, while the eastern sisters have been going through a cold spell lately I have been making rose beads.

The next thing to raising flowers I think is to keep a cheerful heart. To be always ready to give a cheerful word is a great gift.—Mrs. M. W. B., Santa Cruz, Cal.

FROM THE GREEN MOUNTAINS

I have often wondered why we don't get more letters to the Peace Page from the Green Mountain State. I have read many interesting letters from the boys and girls way out west.

I am 16 years old and have five sisters and no "teasing" brothers.

I live on a farm of 450 acres, with 2,000,000 feet of lumber and 50 cattle. The White Mountains are in sight of my home.

Like Myrtle Whysell, of West Virginia, my hobbies are music and drawing. We haven't had any snow yet, and scarcely any cold weather, which is very unusual for Vermont. Will Myrtle please write me a letter?—Emily Robinson, Calais, Vermont.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE WORLD

I am 19 years old. There is no place I like so well as the schoolroom. I am teaching my second term. I like teaching very much, but I think a teacher has many hard conflicts to face. Although teaching is an honorable profession. I am not satisfied unless I am doing something that is for the welfare of the country. I agree with the "School Ma'am of Missouri" on fashions. I would be glad to hear from her on school teaching.—Teacher from Virginia.

Would you kindly publish a recipe for salt water beads?—L. A., Ohio.

Our Correspondents

J. P. G., Fla., writes how he has been cured of bronchial affection since going south.

Mrs. Ida Plummer, Coryville, Pa., would be glad to send to the shut-ins old story magazines, of which she has a large number. She asks that postage for same be remitted.

Happy Grandpa writes of his three lovely grandchildren and how they comfort him. He plays dominoes with them, helps raise their pets and listens to their music and bright talk. Happy Grandpa is a boy at heart.

I would love to correspond with any old soldier who wore the blue or gray. I wore the gray. We are brothers and most all of us love each other. Could anyone be kind enough to give me the whereabouts of Jesse E. Tate? The last heard from him he was at Thornfield, Mo. Henry C. Lyda wishes correspondence from any one who served in the U. S. army from 1901 to 1903 in Co. T, 28th regiment and was in the Philippines. Address him at Arden, N. C.—S. B. Bishop, Arden, N. C.

HOUSEHOLD

Will some reader kindly give me a recipe how to color rabbit skins black on the fur side?—C. M., N. Y.

Will some one give me a recipe to renickel nickel-plating where it scales off, such as range stoves?—J. J., Walkerville.

Will someone please give the formula for making beads pink or a light lavender? Perhaps Mrs. L. A. G., California, who gave the recipe for black rose beads last spring can do this. Also, I would be grateful for the formula for making violet beads if they remain the lavender color.—Mrs. D. S. M. A.

In your recipe for tomato soup, if you will put the soda in the tomatoes about half an hour before making, the milk will not curdle. I put not quite a half teaspoonful of soda to a quart of tomatoes. Don't put in any sugar or corn starch, then it will taste like oyster soup. I have made this soup for about 20 years and never had the milk curdle.—A Subscriber, Minn.

Here is an extra good recipe for potato yeast, amount for four large loaves of bread: About a pint of well boiled potatoes, scant cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt. Put all together and mash and stir until thick and white as cream, then pour in about two quarts of boiling water, stir well and let cool until can bear finger in it. Then stir in one yeast cake well dissolved, and set in warm place; when potatoes come to the top it is yeast. Can keep starter for years if kept in a cool place. Try it.—S. J. Z., Mich.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

How Should Girls Ride.

Will you permit a girl of North Carolina to enter your happy circle? I am 19 years old and live on a farm, in the dear old mountains of western North Carolina. I like country life for there are many things to enjoy. My home is surrounded by large mountains, which in the summer time are covered with beautiful trees, wild flowers, moss and many other things of interest. There are also many large cliffs covered with moss and vines, but this cold November morning finds them covered with a thick layer of shining snow and ice.

My hobby is reading and writing. For a pet I have a little black colt which my papa gave me this spring, also a cow that my brother gave me. I love all kinds of dumb beasts and think it a great sin if they are not treated with kindness.

Will some of the older members of the Peace Page kindly express their opinion on girls riding astride?—Arie West, Etna, N. C.

A Line From Hazel.

Here I am from West Virginia, the good old oil state. Margaret V. Rhome of Cameron, W. Va., you must certainly be my twin as I am 13 years old and horse-back-riding is my hobby, please let me know when your birthday is; mine is the 16th of September.

Tennessee Touch-Me-Not, I like winter days best also, my sisters are all married and I also like to do needlework.

Happy Twin from Va. I agree with you in the picture shower, and I would like to hear about your resort trip. I go to the country school; I am in the seventh grade. I like the country better than the city although I like to visit for a while in the city.

Little Shut-In, Nellie Risley, of Velpen, Indiana, I certainly feel sorry for you and wish you would write to me, I will gladly answer your letters or cards and will also send you my photo, I certainly would be glad to receive yours. Hazel Heltsley, New Martinsville, W. Va.

A Big Potato.

Farming ranks first of all in Pennsylvania. We live on a farm and raise wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, vegetables and fruit of all kinds, horses, cattle, chickens, hogs, a dog and a few cats. One potato we raised measured 14½ inches in circumference, and one cat weighed 12½ pounds. Can any of you girls beat that? I think it's a good state all right.—O. L. M., Penna.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Dollie Golden, 9, Philippi, W. Va., living with her grandmother, would enjoy cards.

Georganna Clark, Salladsburg, Pa., says: After my parents are through reading the Blade we cut out the letters and paste them in our scrap book.

Clara Thomas and Lela Mae McMullin, Wingert Run, O., two girls who love birds and flowers and whose hobby is reading good books, are both in the fifth grade at school.

Here I come to chat with The Blade readers that sent me so many nice letters and cards and other nice presents; thank you all very much for them. I received 26 letters and 177 cards. I love to read the old soldiers' letters, as father was a soldier of the civil war.—Rachel E. Gochenour, Buckhannon, W. Va., R. R. No. 2.

I am a boy of 11. I love the West Virginia hills. I would not trade my home for any other. I wouldn't like to live in the level country, for I love the beautiful hills. My hobby is horseback riding. We have taken The Blade ever since I can remember and would not like to be without it. I am always anxious to read the Peace Page. My father is a mail carrier, has 84 patrons and 56 subscribers to The Blade. I have not missed a day at school this year. I am in the fourth grade and hope to be promoted. Will answer all cards from The Blade boys and girls.—Kenneth L. Bell, Newburg, W. Va.

We live in the small town of Andover, N. Y., and are 14 years old. We like our school and teachers very much. We are very fond of horseback riding, ice skating and dancing. We would like to exchange letters and post cards with boys and girls.—Reta Slocum and Ruby Snyder.

Harland M. Stallas, West Finley, Pa., writes: I am eight years old. This is my third winter in school. I have been perfect in attendance. Have two certificates and want to try and get one this winter from the county superintendent. Our school is just out of town. My hobbies are going to school and fishing. I stay with my grandpapa some in the summer time. He lives close to the creek.

ADDRESSES WANTED

A. M. A., Hanford, Cal.
Lonesome Mary has several letters awaiting her.
Carrie Marsh of Tenn.
C. W. R., Va.
Mrs. E. of California.
Charlie F. Carter.
Lizzie Carmady.
Leonard Grossman.
Christhon Kanmeier.

This Is Guaranteed To Stop Your Cough

Make This Family Supply of Cough Syrup at Home and Save $2.

This plan makes a pint of better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. A few doses usually conquer an ordinary cough quickly. Simple as it is, no better remedy can be had at any price.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. It has a pleasant taste and lasts a family a long time. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. Has a good tonic effect, braces up the appetite, and is slightly laxative, too, which is helpful. A handy remedy for hoarseness, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and whooping cough.

The effect of pine on the membranes is well known. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norwegian white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other natural, healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup remedy has often been imitated though never successfully. It is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

MOTHER

Helen Adair, in Signs of the Times.

I call aloud her name; she answers not;
Her chair stands lone beside the shadowy hearth;
An awful silence smites my trembling heart
With fear; an emptiness, that drives me mad.
She must be here, her fragrance lingers round;
But when I seek her room, she is not there.

Gone? my mother gone, no more to come?
My life's companion and my childhood's friend,
The only one who knew and understood
My inmost hopes and fears, my joys and woes;
The one, of all, whose love remained the same
Through fickle youth and tried maturity,
Whose patience with my weakness was great
As was her pure unselfishness and love,—
My mother gone?

O mother, mother, how I miss you, dear!
I bow my weary head upon your chair,
And floods of unavailing tears flow down.
There are so many things I wish to tell
You,—things that you would love to know.
I love to ask your counsel in a matter
That your experience alone could give
I want to kneel and pray with you once more.
And feel your hand, in blessing, on my head;
And, here, I brought your little favorite flower—
And you are gone!

O God, my mother's God, I turn to thee!
To whom else shall I, can I go, this hour?
Thou hast the words of everlasting life.
"As one his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." Thy promise, Lord, I claim.
Uphold me in thine everlasting arms;
Pillow my weary head upon thy breast;
And fill this "aching void" within my heart
With pure, unselfish love, from out the fount
Whence mother's love was drawn. And if thou deem
Me worthy, Lord, cast round me, as I kneel,
My mother's beauteous mantle. Give me grace
To carry on the work that she began.
Thou prayer-heeding, prayer-answering God,
I praise, and laud, and magnify thy name
For this great peace, and comfort thou hast given.
O, teach me how to comfort troubled hearts
With this same comfort thou hast given me.

ROBIN REDBREAST

German Air.

Goodbye, goodbye to summer,
For the summer's nearly done,
For the summer's nearly done;
The garden smiling faintly,
Cool breezes in the sun;
The thrushes now are silent,
Our swallows flown away,
But Robin's here in coat of brown,
And scarlet breast-knot gay.

Chorus.

O Robin, Robin Redbreast,
O Robin, Robin, dear,
O Robin sings so sweetly
In the falling of the year.

Bright yellow, red and orange,
The leaves come down in hosts,
The leaves come down in hosts;
The trees are Indian princes,
But soon they'll turn to ghosts.
The leath'ry pears and apples
Hang russet on the bough;
'Tis autumn, autumn, autumn, late,
'Twill soon be winter now.

The fireside for the cricket,
The wheat stack for the mouse,
The wheat stack for the mouse;
When trembling night-winds whistle
And moan all round the house;
The frosty ways like iron,
The branches, plumed with snow,
Alas! in winter dead and dark,
Where can poor Robin go?

BEYOND THE SMILING AND THE WEEPING

By Horatius Bonar.

Beyond the smiling and the weeping,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon;
Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
Beyond the sowing and reaping,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.

Refrain.

I shall be soon. Love, rest and home!
Sweet, sweet home!
Lord, tarry not, but come.

Beyond the blooming and the fading,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon;
Beyond the shining and the shading,
Beyond the hoping and the dreading,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.

Beyond the parting and the meeting,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon;
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond the pulse's fever beating,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.

Beyond the frost-chain and the fever,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon;
Beyond the rock-waste and the river,
Beyond the ever and the never,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.

THE DUEL

The Gingham dog and Calico cat,
Side by side on the table sat,
'Twas half past twelve and what do you think,
Not one nor the other had slept a wink,
The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate,
Appeared to know as sure as fate
There was going to be a terrible spat
I wasn't there, I simply state,
What was told to me by the Chinese plate.

The Gingham dog went bow-wow-wow,
And the Calico cat replied meeowe,
The air was littered an hour or so,
With bits of Gingham and Calico,
While the old Dutch clock in the Chinese plate,
Up with its hands before its face.
For it always dreaded a family row—
Now mind, I am only telling you
What the old Dutch clock declares is true.
The Chinese plate looked very blue,
And wailed, Oh, dear, what shall we do?
But the gingham dog and the calico cat,
Wallowed this way and tumbled that,
Employing every tooth and claw,
In the awphullest way you ever saw—
And oh, how the gingham and calico flew.
Don't think that I exaggerate—
I got my news from the Chinese plate.

Next morning where the two had sat
There wasn't a trace of dog or cat.
And some folks think unto this day,
That burglars stole that pair away.
But the truth about the cat and pup,
Is this: They ate each other up;
Now what do you really think of that?
The old Dutch clock it told me so,
And that is how I came to know.

POEMS WANTED

Please send Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight to Frederic A. Reed, 55 Orange street, Waverly, N. Y.

Please send "The South Is Going Dry" at once to Nathan H. Gist, Realty building, Kansas City, Mo.

Kipling's Female of the Species is requested by Mrs. C. A. Bride, Slateville Springs, N. Y.

Please send "Lasca" to A. L. Vickers, Albilene, Kansas.

Please send "One Hoss Shay" to T. R. Glenn, Burlington, N. C.

Will some kind reader please send the poems College Oil Cans and Old Settler's Story to Mary E. Converse, Mantua, Ohio?

J. G. Holland's Bitter Sweet is a small volume and may be had from any public library. It is too long for even partial use here.—M. H.

Will some one send The Man With a Hoe to Helen M. Smith, Odessa, New York?

The Savior's Standing at the Door.
The Moneyless Man.
Bringing Our Sheaves.
Tired.
You Have Never Stood in the Darkness.
Graves by the Way.
Sadie Ray.

Sick Women Made Well

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

Read this one from Mrs. Waters:

CAMDEN, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and so does my husband."—MRS. TILLIE WATERS, 1135 Knight St., Camden, N.J.

And this one from Mrs. Haddock:

UTICA, OKLA.—"I was weak and nervous, not able to do my work and scarcely able to be on my feet. I had backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, trouble with my bowels, and inflammation. Since taking the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am better than I have been for twenty years. I think it is a wonderful medicine and I have recommended it to others."—MRS. MARY ANN HADDOCK, Utica, Oklahoma.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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Read Carefully! If you will agree to act as the local representative for the famous Reliable Made-to-Order Clothes, we have a plan to equip you with a new, 1914 Model Ford Touring Car or Thor Motorcycle absolutely free and start you in a business which will pay you $10 and up a day for just your spare time.

Here's how we can make this offer: The automobile or motorcycle multiplies your acquaintances—thus gets business. Distance doesn't tie you down—you make trips of 50 to 200 miles a day, see the country, enjoy the wonderful, joyous thrill of automobiling anywhere you want to go. We make our representatives the big people of their communities so they can do a big business and earn big profits both for themselves and us. No experience necessary—any live man can make good. And you are your own boss all the time.

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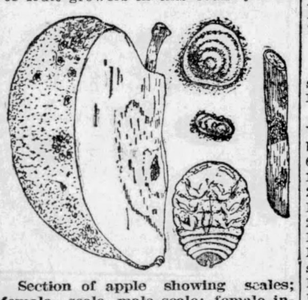
The Rapid Spread of the San Jose Scale

San Jose scale is doubtless one of the worst enemies of the trees of this country. The original home of this pest is a matter of considerable doubt, although its foreign origin is very generally admitted. It escaped the notice of fruit growers in this country until



Section of apple showing scales; female scale, male scale; female insect with scale removed. Twig of young apple tree injured by scale insects.

1873, when it was discovered at San Jose, Cal., from which fact it derived the name by which it has since been known. It received little attention until 1880, when it was described by Prof. J. H. Comstock as "the most pernicious scale insect known in this country."

During the decade following, the insect seemed to be confined to the Pacific coast, extending, however, to Washington on the north, and the Mexican border on the south. Within this period it received considerable attention from entomological writers, horticultural societies and the press of California. There came reports of its appearance in the east at widely separated localities, while now San Jose scale has become a matter of serious concern to fruit growers throughout our entire country.

The manner of the distribution of this insect is worthy of consideration in explanation of its appearance at distantly situated points where it has been found. As but a single sex is winged and the other sex becomes permanently fixed upon the tree or fruit shortly after birth, it is evident that only a short distance can be traversed unassisted by a single generation. Aided by the shipping of infested nursery stock and fruit, their dissemination becomes unlimited. Carried to the very door of a new home, as on infested fruit, their own capabilities do the rest and their establishment is complete. This insect is a most insidious pest, dangerous in the extreme. It appears where least expected, and usually becomes well established before its presence is even suspected. It affects our most important fruits, and thus strikes at our best interests.

REBELS AWAIT VILLA

Jiminez, Mex., Feb. 2.—Uncertain as to when they would be ordered to begin the attack on the federal army at Torreon, the scene of the most important conflict in Mexico, 10,000 rebels, mobilized here and along the railroad south of here, today awaited the coming of General Francisco Villa.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

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IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

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Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and
all Stiff Joints

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Dornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ANTONIO STRADIVARI

Please give some information about Antonio Stradivari and the violins that he manufactured.—G. P., New Mayville, Pa.

Antonio Stradivari, the Italian violin maker, was born in 1649 and died in 1737. He was the pupil of Nicoli Amati, in whose employment he remained until about 1679, when he began making violins on his own account. He settled the typical pattern of the Cremona violin, and his instruments, for tone and finish, have never yet been excelled. His improvements consisted chiefly in lowering the height of the arch of the belly, in making the four corner blocks more massive, in giving greater curvature to the middle ribs, in altering the setting of the sound holes and in making the scroll more massive and prominent. He reached his greatest perfection in his art about 1714. He also made many other kinds of musical instruments, but it is on his violins of all kinds that his fame rests

There are many so-called Stradivari violins in existence, but few, if any of them, are genuine.

The bureau would be pleased to be able to give all the information that is wanted in regard to these old violins, but it seems impossible. These questions come stringing in from one year's end to another with periodical regularity. Old Stradivaris made instruments from 1666 to 1737, the actual number amounting to 1,116, of which 540 violins, 12 violas and 50 violoncellos are known today, while there are traces of over 100 more. Some of these old instruments have brought fabulous prices. One is said to have sold for $10,000. There is always a question, however, about the genuineness of a violin that is labeled and dated back to the time when Stradivari was making violins.

1912 ELECTION

Kindly give the popular vote of the states in the presidential election of 1912.—O. R., Richfield, N. C.

The vote of the states for President Wilson in 1912 was as follows: Alabama, 82,439; Arizona, 10,324; Arkansas, 68,838; California, 283,436; Colorado, 114,223; Connecticut, 74,561; Delaware, 22,631; Florida, 36,417; Georgia, 93,171; Idaho, 33,921; Illinois, 405,048; Indiana, 281,890; Iowa, 185,325; Kansas, 143,670; Kentucky, 219,584; Louisiana, 60,966; Maine, 51,113; Maryland, 112,674; Massachusetts 173,408; Michigan, 150,751; Minnesota, 106,426; Mississippi, 57,164; Missouri, 330,746; Montana, 27,941; Nebraska, 109,109; Nevada, 77,986; New Jersey, 178,289; New Hampshire, 34,724; New Mexico, 20,437; New York, 655,475; North Carolina, 144,507; North Dakota, 29,555; Ohio, 423,152; Oklahoma, 119,156; Oregon, 47,064; Pennsylvania, 395,619; Rhode Island, 30,412; South Carolinaa, 48,355; South Dakota, 48,942; Tennessee, 130,335; Texas, 221,589; Utah, 36,579; Vermont, 15,350; Virginia, 90,332; Washington, 86,840; West Virginia 113,197; Wisconsin, 164,409; Wyoming, 15,310.

CANADIAN FORESTS

Will you please tell what you can of the forests of Canada?—J. M. S., Heaters, W. Va.

The forests of Canada are very extensive, the timber trade being a great source of wealth. The value of the timber and forest products sent annually to Great Britain mounts up into the millions. Among the most valuable of the 60 kinds of trees growing in the forests are white and red pine, white and black spruce, maple, ash, beech, oak, walnut butternut, chestnut, basswood, birch and cedar. The greater part of the country is covered with timber. The largest timber is produced in the forests of British Columbia, where the Douglas pine is the chief tree. The balsam poplar grows to an immense size on the Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie rivers, and even at the mouth of the last, within the Arctic circle, trees of some size are found. The Banksian pine grows to the height of 100 feet on the southern shores of Hudson Bay, and spruce suitable for building purposes and the tamarack or larch extends as far north as Fort George on its east and Fort Churchill on its west shore. The sugar maple a forest tree attaining the height of 120 feet, flourishes in the greater part of the St. Lawrence valley.

AREA OF LONDON

Will you please give the area of London in the Question Bureau?—C. F. H., Crabbottom, Va.

West Modern London consists of the city of London as a nucleus, and the occupied surrounding parts of about 120 square miles taken from the counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent. In 1855 the metropolis management act was passed, defining for sanitary purposes, outside the nucleate city of London with 673 acres, 85 parishes, the whole, including the city, covering an area of 75,379 acres, 31,422 acres being the county of Middlesex, 23,893 acres in Surrey, and 20,064 acres in Kent. By the Local Government Act of 1888 this area was constituted the administrative county of London. In 1899 by the London Government Act of that year, the boundaries of the county were slightly altered, and the whole, with the exception of the city of London, was divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, including the city of Westminster. The area of the administrative county is now 74,817 acres.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

Please give information concerning the Boy Scout movement.—M. O. A., Oxford, Ind.

The Boy Scouts of America, the name under which the movement was incorporated in the United States, February 8, 1910, has as its honorary president, William T. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt as its honorary vice president. Associated with these in approval and promotion of the movement are the eminent citizens from all walks of life who are members of the National Council and of the Local Councils in the cities and towns of the whole country. A group of men representing the various religious and civic organizations of the community that are engaged in boys' work are brought together as a Local Council. The Local Council receives a charter from the National organization, giving them full authority to deal with all questions relating to scouting in that district and to pass upon all Scout Masters' applications. In many cases this council engages a boys' director to be known as the Scout Commissioner to take charge of the work in that community. He is responsible to the Local Council for the direction and promotion of the work. He is the leader of the Scout Masters and as such, gives whatever instruction and help that may be necessary, arranges inter-troop meets, games, camps, and in general, makes uniform the plan of work conducted in that community. The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. Eight boys constitute a patrol, one of whom is known as the patrol leader. Three patrols make up a troop. The Scout Master is the adult leader of the troop. There are about 250 Local Councils in as many cities throughout the United States and under the direction of each there are from five to 100 Scout Masters in charge of troops.

The Scout program is proving practicable as a civic enterprise. There are many cities so thoroughly organized that every phase of boy life in the community is being reached by scout activities. The movement is adopting itself not only to the wealthy class, but to the boys of the slums, newsboys, etc. Work to some extent has started in nearly every city of this country, besides in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam. Any boy over 12 years of age is eligible to become a scout. The only requirements are that he know the Scout salute, sign and laws and that he take the Scout oath. By meeting certain requirements he is in line to become a Tenderfoot, Second-class and First-class Scout.

The National organization is maintained by public subscriptions. Sustaining and contributing memberships are issued to men and women throughout the country, who are financially assisting in the development and promotion of this organization among the boys. National headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York city.

BRIDGE OF SIGHS

Kindly tell something of the Bridge of Sighs.—M. R., Birch Tree, Mo.

The Bridge of Sighs is situated in Venice, dating back to 1597. It spans the Rio della Paglia, connects the ducal palace with the prisons, and forms a graceful structure about 32 feet above the water, enclosed at the sides and arched overhead. It contains two passages through which prisoners were led for trial, judgment or punishment.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

I would like to have some information about the Chautauqua assembly at Chautauqua, N. Y.—J. L. P., Dresser Junction, Wis.

The Chautauqua was established by Lewis Miller in 1874 at Fairpoint, for Bible study and the training of Sunday school teachers. But the ideal and purpose of the assembly were gradually broadened, and to the religious study a great variety of subjects was added. The religious spirit, however, pervades the work of the assembly. The best exponent of the spirit of the institution was its chancellor, Dr. John H. Vincent. He infused into it the idea that all sound learning is sacred, and that the secular life may be pervaded by religion. The work done there may be classified as follows: (1) The college of liberal arts, instruction in languages, mathematices, psychology, science, etc., by well known men, continued during the winter by correspondence; (2) college of pedagogy; (3) schools of sacred literature; (4) classes of music, physical education, etc.; (5) lecture courses similar to the university extension lectures, without extra fee; (6) public lectures and addresses by those prominent in various departments; (7) recreative entertainments, concerts, recitals, etc.

CALCIUM CARBIDE

Will you please give a description of calcium carbide, the material used in making acetylene gas?—W. A. H., Mendota, Va.

Calcium carbide has long been known and was prepared by Wohler in 1862 by melting an alloy of zinc and calcium in the presence of carbon. Its commercial importance dates from the discovery made by T. L. Wilson in 1892 that it can be formed by the direct combination of lime and carbon at the temperature of the electric furnace. Large quantities of it are now made by this process at Niagara Falls, at Spray, N. C., and elsewhere. Calcium carbide in its commercial form is a dark gray substance almost black. It is hard, infusible and incombustible. Its value in the arts depends upon the fact that when mixed with water acetylene gas is formed.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. S., Kimbalton, O.—Write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Office, Washington, for list of farmers' bulletins.

W. T. D., Asheboro, N. C.—The days and nights are equal at the equator.

M. W. B., Howell, Mich.—Uncle Tom's Cabin has been translated into 19 different languages, but we are unable to tell what they are.

PRESIDENT PARDONS THREE

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Announcement was made here today that President Wilson, at the request of the department of justice, had pardoned Mrs. Frances Brown, A. H. Mooney and Alfred Mooney, convicted three years ago for violating the pension laws.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, January 26.

SENATE.—Senator Sutherland attacked the validity of the election of Blair Lee as senator from Maryland. Senators Pomerene and Kenyon, in speeches, urged large appropriations for stamping out hog cholera. Senator Fall introduced a bill to make the Apache Indian reservation in New Mexico a national park. Senator Bankhead introduced a bill to empower the President to name a commission of seven to report a plan for the celebration of the Treaty of Ghent.

HOUSE.—Secretary Lane testified before the mines and mining committee on his project for the withdrawal of radium-bearing public lands. Representative Sabath, of Illinois, went to the White House to protest to President Wilson against a literacy test in the new immigration bill. Rear Admiral Strauss told the naval committee that $11,000,000 would be needed to build an armor-plate plant of sufficient capacity to turn out the plate necessary for the building program of the navy. Secretary of Commerce Redfield, before the appropriations committee, urged the creation of commercial attaches to foreign countries to stimulate the United States foreign trade. The interstate commerce committee held hearings on bills to limit trainmen to 16 continuous hours a day, and telegraph and telephone operators to eight.

Tuesday, January 27.

SENATE.—A long executive session was held and the nominations of Henry M. Pindell, to be ambassador to Russia, and Winfred T. Denison to be Philippine commissioner, were confirmed. A long list of postoffice nominations were confirmed. The Blair Lee Maryland senatorial case was considered briefly. Postoffice committee reported favorably on Senator Norris' resolution asking the postmaster general to disclose the result of his investigation into government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines.

HOUSE — The interstate commerce commitee announced beginning of daily hearings on anti-trust legislation next Friday. The foreign affairs committee postponed until February 9 further hearings on Niagara Falls power regulations. Representative Carlin offered a bill appropriating for the purchase of the fields of the first and second battles of Bull Run. War Department engineers reported favorably on a project to improve Occoquan Creek at an expense of $43,000. Sustained elections committee report in favor of seating Representative Whaley of South Carolina. Passed amended Keating resolution for investigation of Colorada coal and Michigan copper mines strikes by House mine committee. Immediate repeal of the provisions of the income tax law which authorize or require the collection of the tax at the source proposed in a bill by Representative Cantor of New York.

Wednesday, January 28.

SENATE—By a vote of 53 to 13, Blair Lee was declared elected a senator from Maryland and sworn in. Foreign relations committee discussed renewals of general arbitration treaties, 16 of which are pending. Another meeting will be held today. Lobby committee officials of Western Newspaper Union testify that Canada had paid large sum for the circulation of reading matter to induce American farmers to emigrate. Army music training schools were proposed in a bill by Senator O'Gorman. A site to be known as the Parthenon would be set aside in the Capitol exclusively for memorials to women by a bill introduced by Senator Jones. Senator Swanson asked an appropriation of $50,000 to make a federal park of the Bull Run battlefields. A similar bill is pending in the house. The senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of former Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the Alaskan railroad bill. Rear Admiral Vreeland appeared before the naval affairs committee and urged a four-battleship building program for this year. The mines and mining committee concluded hearings on radium and began laying plans for the committee's inquiry into the Michigan and Colorado mine strikes. Mayor Preston urged the house military affairs committee to cede Fort McHenry, birthplace of The Star Spangled Banner, to the city of Baltimore. Dr. Mary Walker was before the District committee to urge free rides for firemen and policemen on District street cars. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo told the public buildings committee that the cost of maintaining a pneumatic tube system connecting all government in Washington would exceed the value of the project. Representative Rainey, of Illinois, reintroduced a general bill for regulation of dams across navigable waters. The Indian appropriation bill, carrying $9,619,737, was reported by Indian affairs committee. Adopted resolution offered by Representative Graham, of Illinois, expressing the sorrow of the house at the death of former Senator Shelby M. Cullom.

Thursday, January 29.

SENATE—Foreign relations committee suspended in memory of the late former Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Nomination of Col. G. W. Goethals to be first governor of the Panama canal zone sent in by President Wilson. Administration rural credit bill introduced by Senator Fletcher. Senator Bryan introduced a bill to create six admirals in the navy.

HOUSE—Mines committee made preliminary arrangements for taking testimony in the field in the Michigan and Colorado strike investigations. Representative Britton introduced a bill to make the salary of the governor of the Panama canal zone $15,000 a year,, so long as Col. Goethals holds the office. Passed fortifications appropriation bill, carrying $5,175,200. War departments asked for $25,000 to continue collection and compilation of revolutionary war records.

Friday, January 30.

SENATE—Foreign relations committee recommended renewal of all pending arbitration treaties.

HOUSE—Began debate on Burnett literacy test in immigration bill. Representative Stanley testified at the judiciary committee's hearing on trust bills. Louis D. Brandeis urged uniform accounting for corporations before the commerce commission. Secretary Daniels continues testimony before the naval committee.

Saturday, January 31.

SENATE—Senator Bristow asked a $1,000,000 appropriation for investigating irrigation by reservoirs in the middle west. Postmaster General Burleson's report on government ownership of wires was submitted. Senator Myers introduced bill empowering interstate commerce commission to regulate safety facilities and fixing penalty at $500 a day for failure to obey commission's orders. Senator Lane criticized interstate commerce committee's action on his resolution to investigate alleged rebating to United States Steel Corporation. He withdrew his remarks when several senators demanded an apology. Senator Robinson announced congressional commission on Indian affairs would investigate the charges against former acting Indian Commissioner Abbott. Senator Cummons attacked basis of distribution in agricultural extension bill as favoring southern states.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on the immigration bill. Representative Kahn introduced a bill to appropriate $500,000 for a marine hospital in San Francisco. Representative Cox introduced a bill to require the army to make its saddlery and boots at a quartermaster's depot in Jeffersonville, Ind. Representative Levy of New York appeared at the trust hearing before the judiciary committee.

"Those Terrible Ear Noises Have Stopped"

"Those terrible Ear Noises have stopped" is what hundreds of letters are telling me. You remember that on Nov. 20th I offered 300 Treatments for Head Noises, Free, to Toledo Weekly Blade readers and this is the happy result.

Head Noises! What a picture of intolerable suffering these words bring to mind. Reader, if you have Head Noises, I know well that no words of mine can describe the weary misery. But you are the one to appreciate the blessed relief in the words "My Head Noises have stopped," and these are the words which every day's mail brings me.

The joy and gratitude of the people who received the 300 free treatments offered in this paper last November has been so great and their appeals for friends so urgent that I am going to offer again

200 Treatments Free

Think what it would mean to no longer suffer with these intolerable, roaring noises—the whistling—the escaping steam—the hum of insects—the buzzing—all the weary catalogue of sounds, which at times make you feel that they must stop, or you will go insane. Perhaps, too, your hearing is beginning to fail, but whether it has or not, you know in your heart of hearts that it will and the voice of science warns you in unmistakable terms, if you have Head Noises, sooner or later, you will be deaf.

Here is your opportunity. Send for one of my Free Treatments and see my method which has cured hundreds in just your condition. Just drop me a note or a post card asking for a Treatment for Head Noises Free. You will never regret it.

This offer and talk is for YOU. Perhaps you have tried other things and become discouraged. Perhaps you have been told there is no help. Perhaps you are carelessly neglecting your case from day to day thinking it will get well of itself.

Make just this small effort. Send for one of my Free treatments. It won't cost you a penny. See this successful new treatment and the method which has cured many, many people with Head Noises just like yours.

Write today for Free Head Noises Treatment.

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

The Government Is Fighting Against Spread of Hog Cholera

The Department of Agriculture, during the past year, has been conducting campaigns in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska to control the contagious disease of hogs known as "hog cholera" by means of anti-hog-hog-cholera serum and farm quarantines. In one county (Pettis county Missouri) where there was a loss of 18 per cent in 1911 and 25.6 per cent in 1912 of all hogs raised, there was only a loss of 14.7 per cent up to November 1913. This decrease was due to the use of the serum, which, although not used there by the Department's agents until August 1913, materially reduced the loss. About 60,000 hogs were raised during the past year and of the 10,000 that died of the hog cholera only about 1,000 were lost after the active use of serum and quarantine measures were inaugurated.

In every county where these measures were employed, even though begun after the disease had continued its ravages for some time, there was less loss from hog cholera than in either of the two preceding years.

In addition to its great function as a preventative, it has been found that the anti-hog-cholera serum would cure a large proportion of hogs in the early stages of the disease and render them immune after recovery. However, if hogs are not treated by this serum, from 75 to 100 per cent of all affected herds, die. This serum so far as is known, is the only thing that will prevent the disease.

Of hogs actually sick when treated, the Department's inspectors lost but 25 per cent during the past summer. Of well hogs in diseased herds, 2.8 per cent died after being treated and of hogs in exposed herds less than 1 per cent died after being inoculated with the serum. In an infected herd there is always a certain proportion of hogs that are well.

The inspector examines the hogs when he arrives, takes the temperature of all hogs in the herd and separates the sick from the well. The temperature is an indication of the sickness. The temperature of a sick hog, unless the hog is near death, will run above 104 degress and sometimes as high as 107 degrees or 108 degrees Farenhite.

Some states are engaged in the manufacture of serum to cure this disease. This serum requires special treatment to preserve its quality and a qualified man to produce it. Sufficient serum to treat an average hundred-pound hog costs about thirty cents at a liberal estimate. The treatment is by hypodermic injection.

The Department in initiating its campaign against the devastating hog disease has only been able to commence in a few of the districts where the cholera was the most widespread and where the active co-operation of the State was offered in enforcing the ordinary quarantine measures, etc.

The object of the Department has been to endeavor to control the disease and if possible, to eliminate it from the country. To secure this end the best efforts of the farmer himself are necessary. The campaign against this devastating sickness during 1913 was planned in the territory selected along three lines.

1. The education and organization of the farmers in the districts selected, to be carried out primarily by the State College.

2. The enforcement of sanitation and restrictive regulations by the State veterinarian.

3. Active supervision by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department and the inoculation of diseased herds and exposed herds with the anti-hog-cholera serum.

A county in each State was selected as a unit and the method of work in that county, was briefly, for the State College to secure the co-operation of intelligent, active farmers in each township in the county These men were called volunteer assistants and they were to keep in close cummunication with the Department's inspector stationed in that area, keeping him informed of conditions and securing statistics concerning the hog industry. In this manner conditions were pretty well learned in the territory under inspection. When an outbreak of hog cholera was reported the Department's inspector went to that outbreak and saved all the hogs he could by treament with serum. As the disease is very easily transmitted, he then protected all herds in the immediate vicinity by inoculation. The idea was to form a zone of immune animals around the infected center.

Hog cholera is caused by a germ that exists in the blood. It is an organism apparently so small that the most powerful microscopes do not show it. However, it is easy to demonstrate its presence by inoculating a small part of the blood from a sick hog into a well one, which produces hog cholera.

Hog cholera is a disease which seems to be stopped to a degree by the frosts of winter, although frost cannot be said to stop a case after it has taken hold of its victim. However, it seems to prevent the rapid spread of the disease. The result is that in spring time the affection is as a rule at the lowest ebb but increases rapidly from that time until fall.

Hog cholera does not seem to affect any particular breed of hogs more than another, and while generally the careless farmer is more apt to have the disease among his hogs than the careful one, the disease sometimes occurs where the conditions are sanitary. It is hoped that the work may be extended gradually until the disease is completely controlled or eliminated. The fact that hog cholera is carried not only by the hogs themselves, but by birds, dogs, streams and even on the feet of men going from one farm to another shows how necessary it is that the campaign be through and that farmers exert their best efforts to assist in the work.

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Franklin's Lesson

Indianapolis News.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who, as far as this country is concerned, may be considered the patron saint of printers, is sometimes said to have been born on the 17th of January, 1706. He was in reality born on what was held at the time of his birth, before the change in the almanac, as the 6th, old style. It may not be amiss to recall at this time that the American philosopher in the way of an apologue has given us a lesson of toleration which should be helpful. It was as follows and Franklin used to mystify his friends sometimes by opening a Bible and pretending to find therein these verses:

1. And it came to pass after these things that Abraham sat in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun.

2. And behold, a man bowed with age, came from the way of the wilderness, leaning on a staff.

3. And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him: "Turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night, and thou shalt arise on the morrow, and go on thy way."

4. But the man said: "Nay, for I will abide under this tree."

5. And Abraham pressed him greatly; so he turned and they went into the tent, and Abraham baked unleavened bread and they did eat.

6. And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him: "Wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, Creator of heaven and earth?"

7. And the man answered and said: "I do not worship the God thou speakest of, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a god which abideth alway in mine house, and provideth me with all things."

8. And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.

9. And at midnight God called unto Abraham, saying, "Abraham, where is the stranger?"

10. And Abraham answered and said: "Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness."

11. And God said: "Have I not borne with him these hundred ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me; and could'st not thou, that are thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?"

12. And Abraham said: "Let not the anger of the Lord wax hot against his servant; lo, I have sinned; forgive me, I pray thee."

13. And Abraham arose, and went forth into the wilderness and sought diligently for the man, and found him; and returned with him to the tent; and when he had entreated him kindly, he sent him away on the morrow with gifts.

It should be said as to this pseudo-Scripture that Franklin never claimed it as original except as to its literary style, for the idea can be traced back to the Persian poet, Saadi, who relates it as coming from another person.

CANADA'S NEW HARBOR

St. John's Cor. Chicago News.

ALL the Newfoundland sealing steamers engaged the last season in work in Hudson bay have returned and it is now possible to form an estimate of the prospects of that route being made an effective competitor against those already existing in Canada and America for the transport of grain to the seaboard and thence to Europe.

Port Nelson is located at the mouth of the Nelson river and the water is so shoal there that steamers have to lie six miles from the point where the harbor is destined to be. The land on both sides is low and the river, which is not more than a quarter of a mile wide at points, is backed on either side by extensive mud flats, which stretch a couple of miles before solid ground is touched. The problem, therefore, of discharging the vessels and moving their cargoes to land is a difficult one, as the bark and the tug have to make their way four miles upstream against a heavy current and then cross two miles farther through an inlet in order to reach the point of debarkation.

Newfoundland masters who have visited the region seem to be united in the belief that the utmost limit of navigation for this region is about three and a half to four months, and then only for vessels of special construction like these sealing steamers chartered here for the work and specially designed to contend with ice.

On the day the vessels left, October 12, the thermometer showed 20 degrees of frost, snow was falling on the hills and winter was clearly at hand. Access to the bay will not be possible at the earliest much before the end of next June or July, because, while the bay itself does not freeze over completely during the winter, the strait gets thoroughly packed with ice, and no ship afloat could make her way through it. In addition, all the shore of the bay is enringed with a mass of ice, which does not break up until summer is well advanced, and quarters have been built there for a force of men, who will continue during the fall and winter on such work as it is possible to carry out. When the ice has frozen solidly there is, of course, every facility afforded for work along the water front, because the ice gives the very best sort of platform from which work can be undertaken; piles can be driven and the superstructure rushed ahead at a rate not possible when the harbor is open.

The preliminary work for the construction of the railway, yards and terminal quarters will also be undertaken, and next summer it is planned to carry on the work even more extensively than at present, as with the facilities that would by that time have been provided for the discharging of barges. It will be possible to unload the vessels much more quickly than at present, and it may prove feasible for these powerful and fast steamers to make three trips. The dredge, too, will begin active work as soon as the spring opens and will probably do much in the way of clearing the channel before the steamers arrive.

Mariners on the Newfoundland ships are of the opinion that it would have been much better if Ft. Churchill, another harbor on the shore of Hudson bay, had been chosen instead of Port Nelson. They say it is much more accessible, that steamers can go right in, and that comparatively little dredging would suffice to make it meet all the requirements. It is, however, understood that the great objection to Ft. Churchill in the eyes of the Canadian authorities was that it involved 70 miles more of railway and the cost of haulage of grain over this distance for all time was, it was felt, too large a consideration.

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SUFFS SEE ARCHBISHOP

Militants Protest to Him Against Forcible Feeding.

London, Jan. 29.—A band of militant suffragettes today besieged the archbishop of Canterbury, the English primate, in Lambeth palace and eventually forced him to capitulate and receive one of their number in order to discuss the question of forcible feeding.

The women were headed by Mrs. Dacre-Fox. It took them upwards of an hour to secure admission to the old palace on the banks of the Thames, a little above Westminster. They declined to listen to any attempt on the part of those within to temporize. Finally the archbishop, seeing the futility of trying to escape from his obdurate blockaders, allowed Mrs. Dacre-Fox to enter.

The head of the church of England listened sympathetically to the suffragette's appeals, but he refused definitely to commit himself.

Mrs. Dacre-Fox told the prelate that if he believed torture was ever justifiable, he could not be a real Christian. She said he had only to use his personal influence to put an end to the system of forcible feeding.

The archbishop admitted that he received daily protests from all sections of the community against forcible feeding, but declared that he could not give a definite answer to the suffragette's appeal until he had heard the other side fully. He continued:

"All I can do is to promise you my very earnest consideration of the matter."

Mrs. Dacre-Fox thereupon informed Archbishop Davidson that she was profoundly dissatisfied with his reply. She presented him with a copy of the suffragette newspaper and also with Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book and said she hoped his perusal of them would open his eyes to the necessity of action.

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MARINE RECORDS TUMBLED IN 1913

New Ones Made in Cargo Carrying as Well as in Speedy Trips.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 2.—During the marine season of 1913 several remarkable cargo and speed records were made. In fact, in many ways the season is regarded in marine circles as epochal.

The great storm of November 9-10, in which many lives and ships were lost, while setting a high mark for marine disasters in all of the world's history, it is believed, may cause changes in the construction of lake vessels, which in itself is of no small moment. Many new marks in the matter of records were set and the day is past when anybody will remark that ships cannot be built any longer than they are. Almost anything is expected, and in fact the length of ships is controlled only by the length of canal locks through which they must pass.

The steamer W. P. Snyder, Jr., one of the two largest steel bulk freighters in the world, was a star performer last season. On May 23 she brought into Duluth 13,347 tons and 16 pounds of coal, the largest cargo ever floated in the great lakes up to that time, being about 500 tons heavier than any 1912 cargo. On July 14 the same steamer carried from Duluth to Midland, Ont., 464,000 bushels of wheat, setting a new record. On May 27 she carried out of Duluth the largest cargo of iron ore ever shipped, loading 12,170 tons at the Missabe dock.

On June 23 the steamer Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, sister ship of the Snyder, Jr., broke the latter's record for coal carrying, bringing to Duluth 13,712 tons, which was 365 tons more than the Snyder brought up in May. Both the Snyder and the Schoonmaker ran out of Toledo last year, loading many of their biggest coal cargoes there.

The steamer James Laughlin carried 589,104 bushels of oats out of Fort William, Ont., November 21, taking the cargo to Buffalo. This is a record on grain cargoes.

The steamer James A. Farrell came to Duluth from Lorain, O., and returned in 156 hours, a new speed record. Her engine crew on this trip and Capt. F. A. Bailey, her master, were in the W. E. Corey in 1912 and that boat made a record of one round trip every seven days; but this record was beaten by the Farrell by 12 hours.

The steamer Emperor unloaded 356,000 bushels of wheat at Port Colborne, Ont., September 24, in one day, a record never before equaled.

The steamer J. J. Sullivan, Capt. S. B. Massey, master, arrived in Duluth October 1, making the distance from Detroit to Duluth in 47 hours, the fastest time ever made by an ore carrier.

The most unusual ore cargo ever shipped from this harbor was taken out by the steamer Verona, November 26. She took five different grades of ore from as many different mines and was loaded at three different docks, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Missabe. She was the last boat to take ore from the two last named docks last season.

CRABBING 20,000 YEARS AGO

Archaeologists Find Traces of Traps of Prehistoric Scots.

London, Jan. 30.—Wicker traps for crabs seem to have aided prehistoric man in forming his menu some 20,000 years ago. Important discoveries which, it is believed, may solve the problem of chronological valuation, have been made on the island of Oronsay, off the coast of Scotland, by an expedition of Glasgow antiquarians.

A large quantity of material taken from the sites on which the party worked has been delivered at the South Kensington Natural History Museum, and experts there are investigating the discoveries. The expedition was under the leadership of A. H. Bishop and Ludovic Mann, and its members received permission from Lord Strathcona to carry out operations on the island.

As a result of the expedition it has been proved that there existed at one time—about 20,000 years ago—on the shores of Scotland prehistoric shore-dwellers, who had a method of constructing traps, perhaps of wicker-work, which they sunk in deep water to catch crabs. The man of that remote period had already learned the value of the deep-sea crab, and the remains found on the island have proved the existence of man somewhere between the later phases of the older Stone Age and the earlier phases of the younger Stone Age, or, in other words, between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic Ages.

His diet was more varied than is that of the average Englishman today. He ate hazel nuts chiefly. In the refuse of his kitchen there have been discovered many evidences of this, but he had also some two dozen specimens of molluscs from which to select, and in his larder have been found several dozen specimens of fish. The great auk was one of his dishes of wildfowl.

But the explorers found what was even more interesting than that. The prehistoric islander must have been a great hunter and lived happily on feasts of red deer and swine, and it is believed from the remains on the island that at one time this curious half-man must have been something of a sailor to gain the mainland, unless the mainland was joined to Oronsay by a strip of land which has since disappeared. The theory that finds most credence with the experts, however, is that the prehistoric man made some sort of boat out of the skins of beasts slain in the chase, and stretched on frames of wickerwork. Every evidence that has come to the hands of the explorers points to a period of great antiquity. With the exception of two relics, England, Ireland and Wales had not yielded any discovery that threw light on the period mentioned above, but a few sites had become known in the Hebrides and on the West Coast of Scotland.

DENOUNCE FORD PLAN

Detroit Socialists Call It Blow to Labor.

Detroit, Feb. 2.—Declaring that labor had been dealt the severest blow it had received from capital in many years, speakers at a Socialist mass meeting this afternoon bitterly denounced Henry Ford and his $10,000,000 profit sharing plan. They were cheered by the audience of 500.

"Detroit had for years been an open shop town, but working conditions have not been bad," said Anthony Beyers, a Socialist leader. "The bombast and sensation which marked this inauguration of the plan brought 75,000 unemployed workers to Detroit to starve in the streets.

"By a raise in pay of a few dollars a week for each of his own men, Ford has purchased the brains, life and soul of his men. He insists upon following them into their homes to see whether they are putting such uses to the money they earn as meet with his approval.

"No man employed at the Ford Motor Co. is getting even now more than a small percentage of what he should receive."

STEEL MILLS FLOODED

Deluge of Orders Pours Into Pittsburg Industries.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—Steel orders aggregating upward of 100,000 tons have been received by the mills of the Pittsburg district within the last few days. Col. H. P. Bope, vice president and general sales manager of the Carnegie Steel Co., declared today that within 90 days the mills should be operating to full capacity. Sustained prosperity, it is asserted among captains of industry generally, will be a fact by that time.

The principal concerns affected by the upward jump in industrial conditions are the Carnegie, Jones & Laughlin, McClintic-Marshall, Riter-Conley, Clark Car, Epping-Carpenter Pump, Harbison-Walker Refractories, Spang-Chalfant, West Penn Steel, and National Roll and Foundry Companies. It is estimated that about 15,000 workmen will be immediately affected by the latest favorable turn in steel mill developments.

"We are entering upon one of the biggest buying movements in the history of steel-making in the United States, and a long spell of normal, sound prosperity for the whole country," said Col. Bope. "Within 60 or 90 days the steel mills of all the Pittsburg district will be running almost and possibly quite to their full capacity. The psychological moment for the complete resumption of full activity in all lines seems to have arrived. Big orders are already given, or in contemplation, in almost every branch of the steel business."

Col. Bope added to his specific prediction bearing on Pittsburg's dominant industry an optimistic forecast on industries in general. Genuine good times are coming, he believes.

The steel business is dependent on hundreds of allied interests, and the fact that a great volume of trade in steel is scheduled carries as a corollary thriving conditions in many other lines. The farmers of the country have increased their acreage for 1914 and as a direct consequence it is expected the wire mills will have all the orders they can handle. There will be a large demand for tin cans to put away the products, and the tin and sheet plate mills will have to keep full quotas of men at work. There is much building on the year's program, and reinforced steel is wanted in quantities. The oil business promises almost a record season, and immense orders for pipe already have been received. With all these contributing factors the railroads will find it necessary to meet the demand on their carrying capacity, and big orders for steel cars and steel car equipment are expected.

Manufacturing plants, warehouses and railroad yards are now practically without stock. Buying stopped some time ago, to await the outcome of the tariff and currency legislation. Money is now easier. As proof of the latter fact, Col. Bope cited the reduction of rates by the Bank of England and the Banks of Germany and France, and the fact that the bonds recently sold by New York state were five times over-subscribed.

Senator, Long Ill, Is at Last Getting Well

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Benjamin Tillman, who has been ill for a long time, is recovering his health. He last suffered from an attack of erysipelas.

PLANS FREE-FOR-ALL LIFE IN U. S.

Brooklyn Architect May Build a New Utopia on His Ideas.

Free street car rides, free tools for the workingman, free opportunity for all and free food, in the form of government farms—these are the doctrines of W. H. Roystone, retired architect of Brooklyn, organizer and chief member of the Civic Foundation League.

These promises of a new Utopia, announced by Mr. Roystone, a small, white-haired philosopher, are not the promulgations of a convention of the unemployed or the dream of tramps, for there are two features not in the tramps' ritual. These are free work and free tools. They are the fundamental principles, according to the organizer of the league, upon which will rest all the future progress of the nation.

Mr. Roystone's object in founding and conducting the affairs of the league, as he expressed it, is to "increase the assets of the United States and decrease its liabilities."

The assets of the country, he believes, consist not alone in the wealth of the nation expressed in dollars and cents, but in the potential working powers of every man. In this he is at variance with those who would have a socialistic state in which the strong would care for the weak.

The architect-philosopher yesterday told his views to a reporter.

Four Big Items.

First, Mr. Roystone would provide the four important items mentioned to every man in the country, whether physically able to do the work or not. If there were not enough work for every man, work should be provided in the form of public enterprises, even if not entirely necessary. This would provide for the men who are physically incapacitated from manual work, the man who can work, but knows no trade, and the man who cannot get work in spite of his ability.

There would be government training farms, at which the trades could be taught and a home provided for the derelicts of the present industrial system. The last named number, according to the chief organizer, about 5,000,000 and he thinks enough farms could be maintained to care for all these.

Those who cannot get work on account of physical disability could be cared for by their relatives, for with work for every one and a paternal government to give out good money in building macadamized highways through Oshkosh and Kankakee, the Rocky Mountains and the American Sahara, there would be no more poverty.

Wouldn't Give Alms.

As for those who could work and would not, Mr. Roystone would prohibit the giving of alms and do away with the graft which he thinks is uppermost in many of the charitable institutions. These parasites would be allowed to starve to death, just like that.

Another reform which the architect thinks essential in this country is of the currency system. In spite of the years of study and debate in congress, the new currency law has accomplished little, he says. It has not done away with the monopoly of gold, and this he would correct by basing all values according to the land—Mother Earth.

Mr. Roystone would allow each man to go to the government and get any loan he wished on real estate he holds, and be able to laugh at the sordid banks, which charge 5 per cent or more for their loans.

The system of taxation also would be changed, he asserts. Instead of the income tax and the custom of having boards of assessors in every county, each man would be taxed a small amount of the money he receives. In this way every man would be taxed equally.

There are many other features of Mr. Roystone's scheme which have interested those who have read the pamphlets he has passed about at nearly every public meeting of the last ten years. Among these are government ownership of railroads and other public utilities, and the reduction of the H. Cost of Living by depreciating real estate values so that rents would be lower. He has converted many to his belief, he is sure.

Mr. Roystone says that he will be pleased to give the details of his world-important project of government reform.

ORE SENT BY PARCEL POST

Idaho Mail Contractor Confronted by a Heavy Task.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 28.—The mail carrier who holds the contract of transporting the mail between Stites and Elk City, Idaho, is confronted by the problem of how to haul three carloads of ore in a light wagon. He received a notice last week from three mines in the Elk River country informing him that the mines would ship three carloads of concentrates this month by parcel post to the smelter at Butte. An inspector was sent from Spokane to look into the matter.

"What in the wide world am I going to do?" wailed the contractor. "It will take me a year to haul the ore."

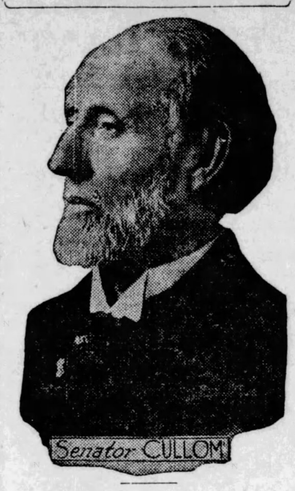
The inspector assured him that a requisition would be obtained from the department authorizing him to employ freight wagons to haul the ore. The inspectors were informed that the mines in the Elk River country expected to ship all their concentrates by parcel post in the future, instead of by freight. The rate by parcel post is 54 cents for the maximum 50 pounds, or $1.08 a hundred. The previous arrangement cost the mines much more than $1.08. The carrier will haul as many of the 50-pound packages as he can handle on his one trip a day until he is relieved by the freighters.

WOULD BLOCK RADIUM RUSH

Washington, Jan. 28.—Spurred by reports that prospectors have started a "radium rush" to the carnotite lands of Colorado and Utah, the house mines committee today hurriedly closed its hearings and began preparing a bill for government control of the nation's radium output. It will not withdraw radium lands from private entry, but will reserve to the government the right to buy and reduce all radium ores, in a government reducing plant, probably at Denver.

The new bill will be introduced late today or tomorrow, and an effort will be made to get a special rule to expedite its passage through the house.

After 50 Years in Public Life, He Dies



SHELBY M. CULLOM IS DEAD

Former Senator From Illinois Was Ill a Week.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Former Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, died here today after an illness of more than a week, during which he hovered between life and death. His last words were a wish that he might have lived to see the completion of the national memorial to Abraham Lincoln, who was his personal friend.

Since his retirement from the senate last March, Mr. Cullom had been resident commissioner of the commission created by congress to build the $2,000,000 Lincoln Memorial. A little more than a week ago he was taken with grip. His advanced age put his recovery beyond hope, but his wonderful vitality postponed the end from one sinking spell to another. His mind was clear to the last. He was 85 years old and had a record of 50 years of continuous public service.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BOOK

Chinese Encyclopedia Placed Volume on Volume 450 Feet High.

London, Jan. 31.—Wilfred Merton is lending to the London library for a few weeks from today, says The Times, a volume containing two sections of the famous Chinese Encyclopedia, which he picked up for a small sum in a London book shop.

The volume comprises sections 19,865 and 18,866, and chiefly deals with the subject of bamboos. The "Yung-Lo-Ta-Tien," or "Great Dictionary of Yung-Lo," comprises, as pointed out by Prof. Giles in The Nineteenth Century of April, 1901, 22,877 separate sections bound up into 11,100 volumes, "each half an inch in thickness, so that, were all the volumes laid flat upon another, the column thus formed would reach a height of 450 feet, or nearly 46 feet higher than the top of St. Paul's."

The Great Encyclopedia of China easily ranks as the biggest literary undertaking in the world, having had over 2,000 scholars engaged in its compilation and containing a total of 917,480 pages and 366,992,000 characters.

OUST YANKEES FROM FARM

Aliens Taking Possession of New England Hillsides.

Boston, Jan. 28.—The Yankee is being ousted from the farms of New England by settlers of foreign blood, according to the state board of agriculture's annual report issued today.

"The only thing that may still save the day for native Americans is the use of more machinery and of more scientific methods," says the report.

"We have seen the Polish people take possession of the Connecticut valley within the last few years and in certain of our hill towns Jews and Canadians are taking up the land and making a living where our older citizens have failed.

The Portuguese are rapidly acquiring land in Bristol and Barnstable counties; and there are large settlements of still other nationalities beginning in other sections."

CANADA AGAINST FREE WHEAT

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The government decided to oppose tariff revision to permit the free entry of wheat into the United States, and by a majority of 45 defeated the free wheat amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne last night in the house of commons.

This Is Where A Truss Fails

The "Brooks Appliance" Is the Only Known Rupture Support that Can Be Depended Upon to Hold ALL the Time, No Matter What Position You Are In.

The "Brooks Appliance" does not depend upon heavy pressure—it has no steel spring nor hard pad. The soft rubber of the air-filled cushion clings firmly, yet gently, because science has been used in making it. A blacksmith could make a truss that would hold your rupture. He would make it with a steel spring and a wooden pad. We don't employ blacksmiths.

The "Brooks Appliance" is not only made for service, but it is also constructed for comfort. It is made to your measure and sent to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. No salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try the Appliance or not.

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Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

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WANT ALL LIQUOR BRANDED POISON

Bill Requiring Bottles to Bear Skull and Crossbones Is Framed.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A bill requiring labels bearing the skull and cross bones and the words "alcohol" and "poison" in bold type on all bottles containing beer, whisky, or other alcoholic beverages containing more than 2 per cent alcohol and offered for sale in package form, will be introduced in the New York assembly today.

The bill is backed by the Anti-Saloon league of New York and is drawn in the form of an amendment to the panel code in relation to the sale of poisons without label and the recording of such sales. Because of the drastic provisions it is expected the measure will be bitterly fought by the liquor interests.

Bill Holds Drastic Clause.

The principal clause in the bill follows:

"It shall be unlawful to sell at wholesale or retail, furnish or offer for sale any package, bottle, or other holder containing any article, preparation or compound intended or commonly used for beverages purposes which contains more than 2 per cent by weight of alcohol unless the same shall bear on the outside thereof a special label on which shall be printed in red the skull and crossbones commonly used to designate poison, and the following words: 'This preparation contains alcohol, which is a habit forming, irritant, narcotic poison,' such special label to be on the same side as the general label, if any, containing the name and description of the article.

"The type used on such label shall be legible and in all cases the words 'alcohol' and 'poison' to be printed in heavy, boldface capitals."

Violation of the act are made misdemeanors carrying fines from $5 to $50 and imprisonment from five to 50 days.

State Leader Explains Measure.

The purposes of the bill and a declaration of war against the liquor traffic are contained in a statement given out today by William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the New York organization.

"I stated on taking charge of the New York Anti-Soloon league on January 1 that the league would carry on the broadest campaign of education the country had ever seen, involving many new features. This bill is part of that campaign.

"This bill is neither a joke nor a freak. The skull and crossbones part of it was suggested to me over six months ago by the man who directs the policy of one of the greatest newspapers in America.

GOETHALS FOR CANAL

He Will Accept Governorship Proposition.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Garrison announced today that Col. George W. Goethals had signified his intention of accepting the governorship of the Panama canal zone to be proffered him by President Wilson.

Mr. Garrison intimated that Col. Goethals' acceptance was unqualified.

"I am not able to give out the terms of Col. Goethals' acceptance at the present time," said Secretary Garrison, "but it was whole and complete. When President Wilson sends his name to the senate, I shall probably be able to make an interesting statement."

As chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Col. Goethals now is paid $15,000 a year. The Panama canal act fixes the salary of the governor at $10,000. Rep. Britten, of Illinois, today introduced a bill to amend the law to make the salary of the governor $15,000 so long as Col. Goethals holds the office.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 2.—Wheat openings here this morning were lower than closing prices Saturday, though foreign cables were unchanged to ¼ higher. Chicago was higher with small northwest receipts as the principal factor. Much of the foreign news was missing owing to the wires east being in bad shape. World's shipments about the same as the previous week, but 3,000,000 bushels less than the last year. Domestic weather is mostly clear with some snow in the northwest and temperatures generally mild. Cash demand slow. Cash wheat was ¾ down, May ¼ down and July was unchanged from previous closes.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 2.	Close Jan. 31.
Wheat—					
Cash	68	68½	68	68½	68¾
May	1.02¼	1.02½	1.02	1.02½	1.02¾
July	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	91¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65¾	66
May	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	68¼
July	67½	67¾	67⅜	67½	67½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41¾	41¾
May	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
July	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.77½	8.80
Feb.	8.82½	8.82½	8.77½	8.77½	8.80
March	8.80	8.80	8.77½	8.77½	8.77½
April	8.47½	8.47½	8.45	8.45	8.42½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63½	63½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.75	10.75
March	10.85	....	....	10.85	10.85
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	2.42½	2.45
Feb.	2.42½	....	....	2.42½	2.45
March	2.45	....	....	2.45	2.47½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93	93½	92⅞	93½	92⅞
July	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	88¼
Corn—					
May	66⅞	67¼	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜
July	65⅜	65⅞	65¼	65½	65⅝
Sept.	64½	64⅞	64¼	64½	64⅝
Oats—					
May	39¾	40	39⅜	39¾	39⅛
July	39⅜	39⅝	39¾	39½	39½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	21.55	21.65	21.45	21.50	21.57
Lard—					
May	11.10	11.12	11.02	11.05	11.12
July	11.30	11.32	11.20	11.20	11.27
Ribs—					
May	11.60	11.62	11.50	11.52	11.57
July	11.70	11.73	11.65	11.67	11.70

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	89¼	88⅝
July	....	....	....	90⅝	90⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	90¼	89¼
July	....	....	....	91⅝	90⅝

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 2.—Cotton futures opened steady; March, 12.36c; May, 12.10c; July, 12.00c; August, 1.84c; October, 11.54c.

Better cables than expected, and reports that there had been a considerable demand for local contracts at the decline of Saturday, gave the cotton market rather a better tone this morning. The opening was steady at an advance of 2 to 6 points, and later active months ruled about 6 to 7 points net higher on covering and a scattering demand from local bulls or reactionists. The buying was encouraged by bullish early advices from the south, claiming that February spot engagements were unusually heavy, and there were also favorable reports from the goods trade, but there was enough realizing to hold the advance in check around 12.15c for May.

Scattering liquidation of March, part of which was attributed to leading spot interests, gave the market a rather unsettled appearance during the middle of the morning, and prices reacted to about Saturday's closing figures. There was no change in the general character of the news, however, and the market later steadied on continued covering, ruling about 6 or 7 points net higher at midday.

The market was very quiet during the early afternoon, but ruled steady and about 3 to 4 points net higher. Cotton futures closed steady: March, 12.31c; May, 12.08c; July, 12.02c. August, 11.80c; October, 11.50c. Spot quiet; middling, 12.75c; gulf, 13.00c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 2.—Flour, dull; spring patents, $4.40@4.60; winter straights, $4.15@4.25; winter patents, $4.40@4.65; spring clears, $4.00@4.20; extra No. 1 winter, $3.55@3.75; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.05@4.15. Wheat—While quiet, the early wheat market was steady owing to small northwest receipts and a prospective decrease in the visible supply; May, $1.00@1.00¾. Pork, steady; mess, $23.50@24.00; family, $24.00@26.00; short clears, $20.25@22.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.80@10.90. Petroleum, steady; refined New York bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay, barely steady; standard, 97½@$1.00; No. 1, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, 90@95c; No. 3, 80@85c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 31¾@32¾c; Central America, 31¾c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 30c; seconds 28@29c. Raw sugar, barely steady; Muscovado, 2.98c; centrifugal 3.11c; molasses sugar, 2.73c; refined, quiet; cut loaf, 5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mold A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.35c; XXX powdered, 4.25c; powdered, 4.20c; fine granulated, 4.10c; diamond A, 4.10c; confectioners A, 4.00c; No. 1, 3.95c.

Butter, steady; receipts, 3,000 tubs; extras, 26¼@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24½c; held, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22¼@23½c; process, extras, 23@24c; factory, current make, firsts, 21c; seconds, 20@20½c; packing stock, current make, 18½@19½c. Cheese, firm; receipts 750 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, 18@18¼c; average fancy, 17½@17¾c; fresh, specials, 17¼@17¾c; average fancy, 17¼c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 17¼@17¾c; Young Americas, 17½c; twins and flats, 17½@18c; skims, 1¼@14¼c. Eggs stead; receipts, 6,900 cases; fresh gathered extras, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32¼@33c; firsts, 31½@32c; seconds, 30@31c; refrigerator, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28¼c; lower grades, 23@27c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white, 39@40c; gathered whites, 39c; hennery browns, 35c; mixed colors, 32@34c; European, fresh, 26@30c.

Dressed poultry quiet and steady; fresh killed western chickens, 15@21c; fowls, 15@18c; turkeys, 18@25c. Evaporated apples quiet; fancy, 11@12c; choice, 9½@9¾c; prime, 8¾@9¼c. Prunes steady; Californias, 3¾@12c; Oregons, 8¾@11c. Apricots quiet but firm; choice, 13½c; extra choice, 14½@15c; fancy, 17@18c. Peaches firm; choice, 6¼@6½c; extra choice, 6½@7c; fancy, 7@8c. Raisins neglected; loose Muscatels, 6½@7¼c; choice to fancy seeded, 7@8¾c; seedless, 4¾@6½c; London layers, $1.75@3.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; higher; bulk of sales, $8.50@8.60; light, $8.35@8.62½; mixed, $8.35@8.67½; heavy, $8.30@8.67½; rough, $8.30@8.35; pigs, $6.75@8.35. Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; steady; beeves, $6.90@9.50; Texas steers, $6.90@8.00; stockers and feeders, $5.40@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.60@8.50; calves, $7.50@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 38,000; weak; native, $4.70@7.85; yearlings, $5.70@6.90; lambs, native, $6.75@7.85.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; prime steers, $8.85@9.10; shipping, $8.00@8.75; butchers, $7.00@8.50; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $5.25@7.35; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@90.00. Veals—Receipts, 500; $6.00@12.25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000, heavy, mixed Yorkers and pigs, $9.00@9.05; roughs, $8.00@8.15; stags, $6.00@7.00; dairies, $8.00@9.05. Sheep—Receipts, 11,400; lambs, $5.50@8.25; yearlings, $5.00@7.00; wethers, $5.75@6.00; ewes, $3.00@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50@5.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300; steady; good to choice heavy steers, $8.50@8.90; choice handy fat steers, $8.25@8.50; common to fair steers, $6.00@7.40; good to choice heifers, $7.40@7.75; good to choice fat cows, $6.50@7.00; common to fair cows, $50@90. Hogs—Receipts, 9,600; higher; allgrades, $8.90@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,500; steady; prime wethers, $6.00, choice lambs, $8.00. Calves—Receipts, 600; 50c higher; good to choice veals, $11.50.

BRYAN FOR PRIMARY PLAN

Washington, Jan. 28.—Secretary Bryan addressed the Common Council Club here today in favor of the state presidential primary plan. Joseph W. Folk, solicitor of the state department and president of the club, which was formed for extension of the presidential primary plan advocated by President Wilson, introduced Mr. Bryan as the "richest man in the United States, not in silver and gold, but in the affection of his fellow citizens."

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobac

41 PERSONS ARE LOST IN SEA DISASTER

Old Dominion Liner Monroe Is Rammed Amidships and Practically Cut in Two.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30.—Forty-one souls were lost in the icy waters of the Atlantic at 2 o'clock this morning when the Old Dominion liner Monroe was rammed amidships, practically cut in two, and sunk within 10 minutes, 25 miles southeast of Hog Island by the Merchants & Miners' liner Nantucket.

The 41 lost comprised passengers and members of the crew, according to official wireless reports to the Old Dominion line here.

Captain Johnson, of the sunken Monroe, and all of his officers, but one, were among the saved. The lost officer was Second Officer Gatley.

Survivors on Nantucket.

The survivors picked from the sea and huddled on the Nantucket, which was limping along with a crumpled bow toward Norfolk today, are the only ones who know all the story of how the two big ships, picking their way through a blanket of fog—one bound north, the other bound south—met with a crash near the Winter Quarter shoal lightship.

S. O. S. calls reaching out to the coast stations started every available agency of rescue into action, but not soon enough.

While the Nantucket backed off, lowered boats and began sweeping the misty sea with her searchlights the Monroe, her passengers pitched out of berths in night clothes, sank like a plummet.

In the swirling vortex of the sinking ship men shouted and women screamed through the mist. The Monroe went down so quickly that there was little time for launching boats and it is believed that the only ones saved were those picked up at once by the Nantucket.

The lost had scarcely a chance to realize that death was upon them before they were struggling in the sea. The doomed passengers of the Monroe, fast asleep in their cabins, when the two vessels came together, went down to death with only time for a shriek of despair. Only those kept awake by the snorting sirenes that wailed their useless warnings through the fog, knew when the vessels struck. The rest, thrown from their berths by the force of the collision, heavy with sleep, had barely time to struggle to the deck of the sinking vessel before they were plunged into the water.

Sank in Ten Minutes.

Not 10 minutes intervened between the time the blunt bow of the lumbering Nantucket crashed its way into the side of the Dominion liner and the time the latter slid under the waves. The 86 rescued huddled on the Nantucket today were lifted from the water after their vessel had gone down.

Both vessels had quieted down for the night, hours before the collision.

Captain Berry, on the bridge of the Nantucket, and the slowly pacing lookout had the deck to themselves as the vessel slowly skimmed through the fog and mist. Captain Johnson kept the bridge of the Monroe.

Thus with sleep spreading a mantle of silence over all, and the dense fog enfolding the heavy sea, the two vessels felt their way toward each other in the murk.

Staggers Back After Crash.

As the Nantucket staggered back after the crunch of steel on steel, Captain Berry swung out his searchlight and dimly the hulk of the settling Monroe loomed up through the drifting fog. Uncertain as to the fate of his own vessel, he ordered out the lifeboats. Lost from view in the fog, they began the work of rescue. Guided only by the shrieks of the drowning, the boats picked up the survivors. When the searchlight's faint glow brought to view no more struggling figures and when the shouts of the lifeboat crew brought no answering shouts from the sea, the task was given up.

With her saloon crowded with drenched and suffering men and women the Nantucket turned her gaping prow southward. Soon she fell in with the Dominion liner Hamilton, answering the cry of distress.

Many in Serious Shape.

Captain Johnson, aboard the Nantucket, began making up a list of the Monroe's rescued to be sent by wireless to Norfolk.

The shock—10 minutes from sleep to struggle in the cold sea—and the exposure proved a grave trial to many of those saved. Wireless messages report a number in serious condition.

The Monroe is the first steamer lost by the Old Dominion line during the half century it has been in operation. The steamer was valued at approximately $500,000, and her cargo as much more, making the total loss, exclusive of lives, $1,000,000.

The steamer Nantucket arrived at her dock this afternoon, carrying the survivors of the Monroe.

Crumpled Bow.

crumpled bow and with a partially shifted cargo causing a list to starboard, the Nantucket docked while several thousand people waited for the survivors. Many of the rescued stood upon the deck wrapped in blankets. There were two dead among the saved.

The bodies were those of Mrs. Thomas Harrington, daughter of J. Kelly, No. 55 Stevens street, Norfolk, Conn., and Lieutenant Legrand B. Curtis, of the Second Coast Artillery. Mrs. Harrington's body, placed in a temporary coffin, was borne from the Nantucket. Her husband refused to leave until the body had been brought ashore.

Identified by Handkerchief.

The body of Lieutenant Curtis was identified by a handkerchief found in the pocket of his pajama coat.

Mrs. Harrington and Lieutenant Curtis both died after being taken from the water.

Thomas Harrington, of Bridgeport, Conn., husband of the dead woman, told a thrilling story of the wreck. Harrington and his wife were long in the water and the man was swimming with his wife's hair between his teeth when the two were picked up.

Mrs. Harrington died from exhaustion after being hauled aboard the Nantucket.

Monroe Turned Turtle.

Representatives of the press were all barred from the Nantucket when she landed. It was explained by E. C. Law, general agent of the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Co., that this was by order of R. E. Tapley, a local steamboat inspector. By some of the rescued leaning over the deck rail of the Nantucket as the steamer docked it was told to the newspaper men on the wharf that the Nantucket raked and rammed the Monroe in a dense fog at 2 a. m. Friday and that the Monroe careened and turned turtle within 10 or 12 minutes after the impact. As the Monroe turned on her side some of the passengers and crew crawled over on the upper side of the vessel and walked on this until finally washed off as the steamer turned downside up and then went to the bottom.

But for the fact that there had been time to adjust life preservers many more lives would have been lost. As it was those rescued remained in the water from half to three-quarters of an hour before they were gotten out.

E. P. Lyons, whose name didn't appear among those that were saved, was not drowned. He was among the first of the white passengers to come off the Nantucket after she had tied up at her dock. Clad only in pajamas and a bath robe, he gave a graphic description of the collision and the events that followed.

Horn Blowing Every Minute.

"It was about 1:30 o'clock," said Lyons, "and very foggy. I had undressed, but had not gone to bed. The fog horn was blowing every minute. Suddenly it blew twice and repeated the double blast twice. Then almost like putting on the brakes, the Monroe stopped and I knew there was something the matter. Rushing on deck I saw somebody getting ready to put a lifeboat over. I asked him if there was any danger; he replied that he didn't know, but wanted to be ready.

"Almost before the words left his mouth the Nantucket struck us near the bow on the port side. I ran down stairs and tried to dress, but the ship was listing so that I could not stand up, so I hurried back up. There were very few passengers on deck and one boat was overboard. As it pushed away Captain Johnson told me to jump, as there was room for one more. I had to jump to make it and I left Captain Johnson standing on the deck of the ship. The boat went back and he got in. The Monroe went down easily and was below the water within 12 minutes after the collision.

Crew Behaved Well.

"The crew behaved splendidly as far is I could see," continued Lyons.

"There were not many women on the ship, but they were allowed to get into the boats first. There was no effort on the part of the men to crowd them. While we were in the lifeboat we picked up a man and a woman. He was holding her by the hair in his teeth and was almost exhausted when we pilled him in. The woman died.

"There were many people who must have been caught in their state rooms. The collision occurred so suddenly and the boat sank so quickly it is a wonder that many more were not drowned. The listing of the steamer made it impossible to lower the lifeboats on one side of the ship and that added to the difficulty of saving lives.

Few Boats From Monroe.

"The Nantucket stood by us and those of us who could, climbed on her rope ladder. Those who were not able to follow us were lifted with ropes placed under their arms. We then proceeded to Norfolk and did not see the Hamilton until about 6 o'clock this morning."

Only two or three boats were ever launched from the Monroe. One passenger said that but one boat was successfully launched.

Every available lifeboat from the Nantucket was sent to the rescue.

PRIZES FOR WORLD FLIGHT

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The glory of first girdling the world in a flying machine and cash prizes amounting to $300,000 or more are the lures dangled today before aviators of the world by the Panama Pacific international exposition.

May, 1915, is the time set, and the race is to be over an easterly route from the exposition grounds on the shore of San Francisco bay. Ninety days actual time is the limit set and the distance is estimated at 22,000 miles.

Arnold Kruckman, manager of the bureau of aeronautics of the exposition, said today that at present there are no other limitations on the race, and these, he holds, are reasonable. In fact, he says, every condition already has been met, somewhere or other by aviators.

MONROE SURVIVORS TELL STORIES OF HORROR

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 31.—Bearing 85 survivors of the Old Dominion liner Monroe and the death tale of 49 more, the Merchants' and Miners' steamship Nantucket came into port here late yesterday. The 85 survivors brought a story of suffering and sudden death from the sea.

With a heavy canvas covering her

Perry-Dame Clothes
The Latest New York Styles for Women, Misses & Children in Spring & Summer 1914
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Waist J-60—Beautiful Waist of Embroidered Voile, same front and back. Dainty frill of Voile. French veining. Long-shoulder sleeves, finished with accordion-plaited frills. SIZES: 32 to 44 inches bust. Worth $2.00. Perry-Dame Price 98c
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Skirt J-61—Stylish Worsted Skirt of Honeycomb Plaid. Newest design. Button-trimmed. Fashionable tunic. Girdle top. COLOR: a rich dark blue and green plaid, with black raised overstripes. WAIST MEASURES: 22 to 30 inches; FRONT LENGTHS: 34 to 43 inches. Regular Price, $4.00. Perry-Dame Price $1.98
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Dress J-62—A wonderful bargain! This Dress is made of Chambray, trimmed in front with white eyelet embroidery, as pictured. Convenient front closing. COLORS: Cadet blue, or medium tan. SIZES: 32 to 44 bust; skirt length about 40 inches. Actual value, $2.00. Perry-Dame Price $1.00
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Gloves J-65—Washable Chamoisette Gloves with three rows of fancy stitching. Fasten with two patent clasps. COLORS, Black, white, or the natural chamois color. SIZES: 6 to 8, in quarter sizes. These are splendid gloves, priced very low. Perry-Dame Price 25c
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Dress J-63—Dress of fine quality Linene, richly embroidered in Japanese style, as pictured. Closes in front with pearl buttons. COLORS: Cadet blue, or medium tan; each embroidered in white. SIZES: 32 to 44 bust; skirt length about 40 inches. This dress is priced special to make new friends for us, and would cost you $2 elsewhere. Perry-Dame Price $1.00
—and we deliver free to your home

Dress J-64—Girls' Dress of excellent quality Plaid Gingham, trimmed with solid color, with dainty yoke of Swiss embroidery. Back closing. COLOR: Scotch plaid, in blue and white and green. SIZES: 6 to 14 years. This pretty dress is a real bargain. Perry-Dame Price 69c
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FOR GOVERNMENT WIRE OWNERSHIP

Postmaster General Submits to Senate Report of Departmental Committee.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Postmaster General Burleson today submitted to the senate the recommendations of the departmental committee appointed by him to investigate the practicability of government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines.

The report declared that "the only way to afford to the people the complete and modern postal facilities that the constitution makes it the duty of the government to provide," is by carrying out these suggestions:

Three Suggestions.

"1. That congress declare a government monopoly over all telegraph, telephone and radio communication and such other means for the transmission of intelligence, as may hereafter develop.

"2. That congress acquire by purchase at appraised value the commercial network, except the farmer lines.

"3. That congress authorize the postmaster general to issue, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, reversible licenses for the operation, by private individuals, associations, companies and corporations of telegraph service and such parts of the telephone service as may not be acquired by the government."

The recommendations are signed by Daniel C. Roper, first assistant postmaster general; Merritt O. Chandee, chief clerk post office department, and John C. Koons, superintendent, division of salaries and allowances, composing the committee. They were accompanied by statistical information collected after one of the most exhaustive investigations undertaken by the postoffice department.

Only Nation So Placed.

The report states that the United States "is alone of the leading nations which has left to private enterprise the ownership and operation of the telegraph and telephone facilities," and that practically all of the economists who have treated the subject are agreed that telepraph and telephone facilities should be controlled by the government.

"According to the best available data, the capital investment on long distance and toll lines represents approximately $200,000,000 and the capitalization of the entire commercial network approximately $900,000,000," says the report. "The cost to the government will be less than the appraised value, since it would be undesirable for the government to purchase the real estate holdings of the companies. Exchanges could be leased until accommodations could be provided in the postoffices and stations."

CANADA PAID TO ADVERTISE

Washington, Jan. 28.—How Canada has paid the Western Newspaper Union $42,000 a year for the last 12 years to circulate reading matter about the Dominion through the medium of "patent insides" which the union furnishes to newspapers, was told to the senate lobby committee today by George A. Joslyn, of Omaha, president of the union, and Alfred Washington, its advertising manager.

Joslyn testified that the matter so circulated was marked "advertisement" and was designed to induce Americans to emigrate to Canada. Washington testified under cross-examination that he did not think it unpatriotic nor disloyal to his country to circulate such matter. Canada's interior department, he said, paid the Western Newspaper Union $1 a column for all such material the newspapers used.

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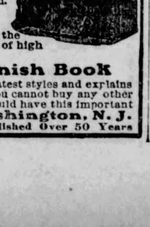

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TALK CANAL FROM DULUTH TO MONTREAL

Negotiations Begin for International Waterway to Accommodate Largest Vessels.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Negotiations have been instituted with Canada by the United States looking to the building of a waterway from Montreal to Duluth that would accommodate the largest cargo-carrying steamers afloat.

The enterprise proposed approaches in magnitude the task undertaken by the United States when it began the work of building the Panama canal. The cost of an ocean way from Montreal to the head of navigation on Lake Superior is variously estimated from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000. It is the belief of public men in Washington that in the comparatively near future the United States and Canada will enter into an agreement to build such a waterway, the cost to be proportioned between the two countries, according to the benefits to be derived.

Open Negotiations.

The question was discussed at a conference held in Washington this week, in which Secretary of State Bryan, James A. Tawney of Minnesota, representing the international joint commission, and Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, took part. As a result, the joint commission, of which Mr. Tawney is chairman, has begun negotiations with the Canadian section of this international body. The negotiations will be conducted in the main by Mr. Tawney, acting in behalf of the United States, and by Chase-Casgrain, K. C., chairman of the Canadian section of the joint commission.

The agitation for an oceanway from Atlantic tidewater to the head of navigation on the Great Lakes was begun many years ago, and was seriously discussed when President Taft entered into the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The men now interested declare that the matter will be pressed to a conclusion. The late Cushman K. Davis, who represented Minnesota in the senate for many years, was deeply interested in the question, and made the prediction in speeches delivered in congress that the two countries ultimately would be forced by the growth of trade on both sides of the border, either singly or jointly, to dig a waterway such as is proposed.

Suggested Routes.

Three routes have been suggested for a waterway connecting the ocean and the lakes, deep enough to be traversed by ocean steamers. One of them, a Canadian project, provides that the waterways shall begin at Georgian bay, proceed thence to the Ottawa river, and thence to the St. Lawrence. Another route suggested is by canal from the lower end of Lake Huron to Lake Erie, and thence through the Welland Canal, to Lake Ontario, and from that point through locks and dams down the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

It is estimated that if the former project was adopted it would entail an expenditure of $250,000,000. A third route proposed by Americans is more generally favored, especially on this side of the border. It involves the use of all the lakes and the St. Lawrence river. It is suggested that this particular route would not seriously affect the lake levels, whereas the others, it is feared, might lower the lake waters considerably. In discussing the benefits to be derived by the United States and Canada from an oceanway such as is proposed, Senator Townsend, who brought the question to the attention of congress and the international joint commission, said:

Ten Times Panama Commerce.

"To the great lakes the greatest commerce of the world is tributary. The fertile fields, the exhaustless mines, the largest manufactories, and the mighty forests of the most productive regions of the United States and Canada would find their natural outlet to market over this waterway. The commerce of this course would exceed in one year the total commerce which the most optimistic estimator predicts will pass through the Panama canal in 10 years. Last year there were locked through the Soo canal more than 70,000,000 tons of freight. Much of that tonnage was destined for foreign shipments and much for consumption on or near the Atlantic seaboard. This had to be loaded onto the lake boats and carried to Buffalo or other Lake Erie ports and there transferred through elevators to rail cars or to the Erie canal boats, and hauled to New York or other seaports, where it was again transferred either for shipment abroad or to vehicles engaged in the domestic trade. The cost of handling in these transshipments was either destructive of reasonable profits to production or, what is more likely in many cases, both consumption and production were unwisely murdered.

"It does not require a professional economist or an expert traffic man to show the economy which would result to the studendous industry of the middle west of the United States and Canada if the burdens of reshipment were removed and cargoes could be loaded at lake ports and unloaded at the ultimate port of destination, and this benefit would be increased by the similar advantages resulting to in-bound freight from the Atlantic coast and from foreign ports. But these benefits coming directly from the actual use of the ocean waterway would not be the only ones enjoyed by industry. Such a waterway would produce the result which has always flowed and which always will flow from the creation of water transportation, namely, it will cause a reduction of rail rates and an improvement of rail facilities from all points on even remotely competitive rail lines."

Some Obstacles

Senator Townsend declared that three obstacles would have to be removed in considering the building of the ocean waterway. He said that the railroads would oppose that international complications presented themselves and that the cost would be so great as to offer discouragement until the influence of the project was fully realized. "I hope the railroad men will recognize the inevitable and lend a hand," said Mr. Townsend. The senator expressed the opinion that if the question was properly handled Canada would undoubtedly be persuaded to enter into an agreement to build a waterway, thus removing the international complications the senator has in mind.

Until surveys have been made, Senator Townsend said that no one could accurately estimate the cost of the waterway. He suggested that until the two governments had entered into joint action to undertake the waterway, every water improvement made by the United States on the northern border should be undertaken with the idea in mind that ultimately the governments would dig a 35-foot channel between Duluth, Chicago and Montreal.

"It will be economy to build for the future, for that future contains an unobstructed waterway for ocean leviathans from the great lakes to the Atlantic over nature's natural course."

1,000,000 PERSONS IN CHICAGO, NEARLY HALF CITY, GOES TO CHURCH

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Only $100 was expended in the six weeks' "go-to-church Sunday" campaign which reached a climax yesterday when approximately 1,000,000 persons, nearly half the population of Chicago, went to church.

Church members today considered the small cash outlay for advertising one of the features of the campaign, which resulted in fully half a million persons renewing their acquaintance with the church—some of them for the first time in 20 years.

COUNTERFEITERS ARE RAIDED

Boston, Feb. 2.—Clews given by newsboys resulted last night in the seizure of a counterfeiting plant in a west end bed room and the arrest of 11 men on a charge of making and passing spurious money. In the last 17 days, according to the police, 6,000 bad half dollars have been circulated from this plant.

Much of the money found its way into the pockets of newsboys. This put the boys on the alert and when two of them were victimized last night they followed the man who had passed the money and then told their story to a policeman. The raid followed.

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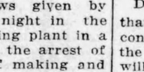

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MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Railway mail clerks commence $75.00 month; examinations everywhere Feb. 21. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 27, Rochester, N. Y.

Men for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

Wanted—One thousand young men to qualify for good positions paying from $75 to $200 per month. Complete home study course in bookkeeping and business penmanship for only $5. S. M. Haulsee, Box 10, Bristol, Tenn.

Locomotive firemen and brakemen, $80, $140; experience unnecessary. Pay tuition when employed. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Men are daily clearing $7 and up selling 25c home brightener; 2 samples 5c. Domestic Mfg. Co., 519T, Washington ave., Minneapolis.

Be Your Own Boss—I made $2000 weekly the first year with a small mail order business. Began with $5. Any intelligent person may do the work. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, R-5177, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ladies, also men, address envelopes, mail circulars at home; $10-$40 weekly. Spare or whole time. Full particulars 13c stamps. Commercial Co., D-204 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Persons to do easy, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required; illustrated particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, 806 Hunter Bldg., Chicago.

Ladies, Sewing at Home. Material furnished; no canvassing; steady work. Stamped envelope for particulars. Calumet Supply Co., Dept. 533, Milwaukee, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month; vacations; steady work; parcel post and income tax mean many vacancies; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature; salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Dept. 22, Atlanta, Ga.

Ambitious person may earn $15 to $25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Bureau, Dept. O-7, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

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BOYS AND GIRLS.

Guaranteed Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. P. Peoples Co., B-32, York Haven, Pa.

RADIUM FATAL IN SOME INSTANCES

Expert Tells House Committee Treatment Kills Two Out of Five Patients.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Radium as a cure for a cancer is still in an experimental stage, and its use in the treatment of internal cancer results fatally in a large percentage of cases, according to the testimony before the house mines committee today of Dr. William H. Campbell, director of the radium clinic, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Campbell told the committee that so far as the deeper cancers are concerned "we cannot tell today what the outcome of the radium treatment will be."

"We can tell," he said, "that there is a disappearance of the tumor; that the radium causes the disintergration of the tissue of the cancer, but something is created in that disappearance which is absorbed by the blood and which kills my patients. I cannot tell, nobody can tell, for four or five years, just what the result will be."

Two Died of Treatment

"How many of your patients have died as a result of your treatment?" asked Representative Byrnes, of North Carolina.

Dr. Campbell demurred at this, but finally said that two out of five of the cases treated ended fatally. He added that both were in cases where the disease would have resulted in death in a few months without treatment.

"I simply feel," he said, "that I've just shoved those patients over a little bit quicker.

Dr. Campbell said that the present price of radium the cost to patients ought not to be prohibitive.

"I can treat patients at four cents per miligram of radium per hour on an investment of $3,000 and double my money in a year," he declared.

Dr. Francis B. Donoghue, of Boston, urged that the committee include in any legislation for protecting the radium supply, "substitutes for radium." He said that mesothorium, a much cheaper product than radium, was equally effective.

Says He Was Cured.

James C. Gray, general counsel for the Radium Chemical Co., told the committee that radium treatment had releaved him of cancer after several ineffective operations. He opposed government interference with the production of radium.

Secretary Lane told the committee that congress should break up "the monopoly that keeps radium at a fabulously prohibitive price," and enact legislation to put the curative mineral on the market cheaply for large numbers of sufferers. Secretary Lane's proposal was to divide a certain area into tracts of 360 acres, allow exclusive license to prospect, and if a prospector found radium, to allow him all the usual rights except that the government would take 20 or 25 per cent of the radium obtained. He would also have the government have absolute control over a certain defined area for the development of radium on its own initiative.

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